CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28661—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	30 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 13
O. P.	27 0
Glentromie	22 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
P.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th Feb.
† RAVENNA	3237	700	E. Crewe	20th "
P.L. ROME	5300	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th "
† SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
P.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	19th "
P.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
P.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	16th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
P.L. PEKIN	3969	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	14th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st " Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th "
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE		3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 8, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	12th Feb. 1892.

THIS STEAMER is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. Greatly reduced Fares.
For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3580	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3947	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3580	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 13th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Maadvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
Calcutta. Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5290	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.

† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	3rd Week in Feby. for London.
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st " in March, "
†*MINNA CRAIG	4709	3rd " " "
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st " in April, "

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIQUEURS.

	Doz. qts. Rs. a.	Doz. pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine, from Abbey of Fecamp	6 4	3 8
Cacao Vanille, a delicious liqueur	4 0	2 4
Chartreuse, green, from Monastery	7 8	4 0
Chartreuse, yellow, from Monastery	6 12	3 13
Cherry Brandy, choice old Cordial	3 4	1 14
Curacao, white, orange or green	4 12	2 8
Kummel (Creme d'Allash), Riga	4 4	...
Maraschino di Zara, first quality	4 4	2 8
Noyeau, white or pink	4 4	2 8

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in EXCHANGE, our PRICES are INCREASED by about 5 per cent. from the 25th ult.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

TREACHER & Co. have the pleasure to announce a reduction in the prices of Wines, Spirits, Stores, etc., etc.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

OUR Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	Cash. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Credit. Per Doz. Rs. as.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	15 0	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	19 0	21 8
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0	27 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0	30 0
OLD DRY.—Very Superior, soft and dry	29 0	32 8
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	31 0	35 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31 0	35 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO—Very old and choice	40 0	45 0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. as.	Cash. Pts. Rs. as.	Credit. Qts. Rs. as.	Credit. Pts. Rs. as.
TAWNY OLD PORT.—This has been specially selected for us by Messrs. Sandeman & Co. to meet a demand for a good After-dinner Wine. It is somewhat dry and tawny with an excellent bouquet and flavour	36 0	20 0	40 0	22 8
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession; it has fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0	39 0	21 4
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled.	28 0	15 0	31 0	16 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price	20 0	...	22 8	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with Wines at a much higher price.

N. B.—Owing to EXCHANGE being so BAD the above PRICES are AUGMENTED 5 Per Cent., dating from 21st ultimo.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS ENGRAVINGS & PHOTOGRAVURES
AFTER PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS,

AN Engraving to be unexceptionable should be an Early Impression. Early Impressions are, of course, better than later ones, for after a time the Plate gets worn, and as a consequence the delicate lines become fainter and at length broken altogether; the stronger parts become confused, and the Impression appears Clouded.

ALL THESE ARE EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

THE REMNANT OF AN ARMY.
DR. BRYDEN'S ARRIVAL AT JELLALABAD AFTER THE RETREAT FROM CABUL.

After the original painting by Mrs. BUTLER (Miss Thompson), engraved by J. J. GRANT, in 1 inch oak frame, with inner gilt beading. Size of plate 29½ by 17¼ in., size of frame 39 by 27 in. oblong.
Rs. 60.

TEL-EL-KEBIR.

An Oblong Photogravure from the original painting by A. DE NEUVILLE. Size of picture 32 by 18 inches, in oak and gilt frame, size 44 by 30 inches.
Rs. 50.

LAST ELEVEN AT MAIWAND.

An Oblong Engraving by G. A. Tomkins after an original painting by Frank Fuller. Size of engraving 30 by 18 inches, in oak and gilt frame, size 42 by 30 inches.
Rs. 55.

DEFENCE OF RORKE'S DRIFT.
(22nd, 23rd January 1879).

An Oblong Etching by Leopold Flaming after the original painting by A. de Neuville. Size 35 by 21 in. in oak and gilt frame, size 47 by 33 in.
Rs. 55.

THE THIN RED LINE.
93rd Highlanders, Balaklava.

An Oblong Engraving from the original painting by R. Gibb. Size of picture 28 by 14, in oak and gilt frame, 45 by 32 inches.
Rs. 50.

"SCOTLAND FOR EVER."

An Oblong Engraving showing the charge of the Royal Scots Greys at Waterloo after the painting by Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. Butler). Size of print 41¼ by 25 in oak and gilt frame, size 53 by 35.
Price Rs. 60.

RETOUR DE RECONNAISSANCE.

An Oblong Photogravure from the original painting by A. de Neuville. Size of picture, 26 by 17½ inches, in oak and gilt frame, 40 by 34 inches.
Rs. 40.

DEFENSE DE LA PORTE DE LONGBOYAU.
(Combat De la Malmaison, 21st October, 1870).

An Oblong Photogravure from the original by A. DE NEUVILLE. Size of picture 29 by 19 in. in oak and gilt frame, size 43 by 34 inches.
Rs. 45.

A LA RECHERCHE D'UN GUE.

An Upright Photogravure from the original by A. DE NEUVILLE. Size of picture 26 by 17 in oak and gilt frame, size 41 by 31 inches.
Rs. 40.

UN PORTEUR DE DEPECHES.
(Pres Metz, September, 1870.)

An Oblong Photogravure from the original by A. DE NEUVILLE. Size of picture 28 by 19, in oak and gilt frame, size 41 by 31 inches.
Rs. 45.

L'ALERTE.

An Upright Photogravure from the original painting by E. DETAILLE. Size of picture 22 by 19, in oak and gilt frame, size 40 by 34 inches.
Rs. 40.

UNE PIECE EN DANGER.

An Upright Photogravure after the original by A. de Neuville. Size of picture, 26 by 17, in oak and gilt frame, size 41 by 31 inches.
Rs. 40.

CHARGES DE DRAGONS A GRAVELOTTE.
(16th August, 1870.)

An Oblong Photogravure from the original by A. de Neuville. Size of picture 29 by 19, in oak and gilt frame, size 43 by 34 inches.
Rs. 45.

CONCERT AUX AVANT POSTES.

An Oblong Photogravure from the original by A. de Neuville. Size of picture 19 by 28, in oak and gilt frame, size 31 by 41 inches.
Rs. 45.

LE CEMETIERE DE SAINT PRIVAT.
(18th August, 1870.)

An Oblong Photogravure from the original by A. de Neuville. Size of picture 27 by 19, in oak and gilt frame, size 40 by 31 inches.
Rs. 45.

A large selection of Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, Prints and Sporting Prints are now kept in stock, framed and unframed. New productions by the principal Artists are always being added, and a summary of these is published from time to time.

The various articles and appliances connected with works of art, such as Frames, Mounts, and Ornamental Mouldings, &c., are also supplied.

The Drawing and Mounting, the Restoring of Paintings, the Renovation of Engravings, the Gilding and Re-gilding of Frames, Mounts, &c., are also undertaken; such work being performed by highly skilled workmen.

The charges for all work of this description are framed upon the most moderate scale consistent with the maintenance of a high standard of excellence in respect to both materials and workmanship.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHOLERA, TYPHOID FEVER, SCARLATINA, &C.,
May be prevented by using

PHENYLE,
THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN,
CHEAP, HARMLESS, SAFE, CONVENIENT, RAPID, EFFECTIVE, INFALLIBLE.

Prevents and destroys infection and contagion in Cholera, Fevers, Scarlatina, and all other contagious and infectious diseases. Is perfectly non-poisonous and non-corrosive, and may be freely used without any dangerous results. Possesses all the good properties of Carbolic Acid without its disadvantages. Was pronounced by a Committee of Experts testing Disinfectants at Baltimore, U.S.A., under the auspices of the American Government, to be the best Disinfectant.

Sold in bottles, 6 As., 12 As.; and in 1, 2, and 5 gallon drums at Rs. 4 per gallon.

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall IN EXCHANGE, our Prices are INCREASED by about 5 Per Cent. from the 25th ultimo.

BOMBAY: Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
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VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A SERIES OF FANCY *FETES*

WILL BE HELD

ON FRIDAY 4TH, MONDAY the 7TH, and TUESDAY the 8TH, of MARCH

AT MALABAR POINT,

WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS

Have placed at the disposal of a Committee formed for the purpose of raising funds for the following Charities:—

1. The NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India (Bombay Branch.)
2. The ENDOWMENT FUND of the CONVALESCENT HOUSE of the European General Hospital.
3. The MOFUSSIL NURSING FUND, Poona.

TICKETS of ADMISSION can be obtained from any Member of the Committee at the following rates:—

	Rs.
For the First Fete (Friday, 4th March) from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.	3
For the Second Fete (Monday, 7th March) do. do.	2
For the Third Fete (Tuesday, 8th March) from 9-0 to 11-0	1
SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all three Fetes	5

N.B.—Special arrangements will be made for PURDHA LADIES who may wish to visit the Grounds on Tuesday afternoon between 5 and 6 P. M.

THE COMMITTEE:—

Acworth, Mrs.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady
Birdwood, Mrs.	Langley, Mrs.
Budgen, Mrs.	Monod, Mde.
Bissett, Mrs.	Merriman, Mrs.
Barnett, Mrs.	Macbeth, Mrs.
Bruel, Mrs.	Phipson, Mrs.
Budrudin Tyabjee, Mrs.	Peroshaw Mehta, Mrs.
Barbhaya, Mrs.	Pottinger, Mrs.
Bozzoni, Mrs.	Prevost, Mrs.
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs.	Pernet, Mde.
Cursetjee Manockjee, Mrs.	Solomon, Mrs.
Duxbury, Miss.	Sassoon, Mrs. E. D.
De Gama, Mrs.	Scaramanga, Mrs.
Dosogne, Mrs.	Telang, Mrs.
Forjett, Mrs.	Uloth, Mrs.
F. D. Framjee, Mrs.	Wilson, Mrs.
Grattan Geary, Mrs.	Webb, Mrs.
Hogg, Mrs.	Wadia, Mrs.
Jardine, Mrs.	

NOVELTY THEATRE.

POSTPONEMENT.

MR. MILN'S READING OF "ROMEO AND JULIET"

HAS BEEN POSTPONED

TILL

WEDNESDAY, 10th Inst., at 4-30 P. M.,

WHEN H. E. LADY HARRIS

HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO BE PRESENT.

Following the Reading will occur the Competition between the Young Ladies and School Girls of Bombay. Two handsome prizes have generously been offered. Subjects may be chosen at will.

SEATS ON SALE AT MACROPOLO'S.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION

AT THE SECRETARIAT.

Open DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT SUNSET.

A MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE EVERY AFTERNOON.

ADMISSION, 8 ANNAS.

NOTICE.

THE AUTHORITY given by us through our present Representative in Bombay for Mr. CECIL KERR FAIRLESS to SIGN for us "per pro." is hereby CANCELLED, and in substitution we have APPOINTED Mr. F. G. WALLIS WHIDDETT, and authorize him TO SIGN "per. pro." for our Firm.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dated London, 22nd January, 1892.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay proposes to apply in fifteen days from this date for the Sanction of Government to the construction of a TRAMWAY SIDING at Bellasis Road.

Any person interested in this application should apply to the Municipal Commissioner at his Office, where plans of the proposed extension may be seen.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th February, 1892.

THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.

MANAGERS:—

BALL HOBSON & CO., AND R. NORTON & CO.

THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.

Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.

The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshair, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.

Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

CONCENTRATED FRUIT JUICE.

DE CARLE'S

RIPE FRUIT DRINKS.

Prepared from Choice Ripe Fruit, and represent in a pure concentrated form the Juice of the Ripe Fruit.

PURE, HIGHLY REFRESHING.

WHOLESOME, MOST DELICIOUS, HEALTHFUL,

Very Economical,

Possessing Perfection of Flavour and Purity.

For making Fruit Syrups they are unsurpassed.

As Temperance Drinks they are eminently adapted, Being quite free from Alcohol.

"The Results of the Analysis have been perfectly satisfactory, as showing that these preparations are free from injurious or deleterious constituents. . . . These various solid Fruit Juices will furnish Syrups, Jellies, &c., of agreeable and wholesome character."

A. H. HASEL, M. D., London,
Author of "FOOD," Its Adulterations.

Per Packet, As. 6 only.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE IN INDIA

TENDERS FOR STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES for the use of the Railway Mail Service in India for two years from 1st April, 1892. Articles to be delivered at the Central Stock Depot, Allahabad, as required.

2. Forms of tender, containing complete information for tenderers as to quantities, articles, conditions, &c., may be obtained after 10th February from the offices of Superintendents, Railway Mail Service, at Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, where also samples of the Stores required may be seen. No tender will be considered unless made on one of these forms.

3. Tenders must reach the office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, at Allahabad, on or before 2nd March 1892.

W. J. HAM,
Inspector-General, R. M. S. in India.
Calcutta, 5th February, 1892.

FOR SALE.

At the office of the Undersigned, REID BROTHERS and Co., of Edinburgh—

		Rs.	
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY	at Rs.	27	8
FINE OLD SHERRY	at ,,	27	0
FINE OLD PORT	at ,,	32	0
VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT	at ,,	43	0

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH

COUGH AND COLD?

USE

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

The never-failing Specific for

PULMONARY

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT,

and settled

CONSUMPTION.

It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clears the throat of

HOARSENESS,

and strengthens the

VOCAL ORGAN.

☞ Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1-0.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH FEBRUARY, AT 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Organ Solo.....Offertoire in F..........Scotson Clark.
Mr. MANT.
2. Song..........The Auld House.......Lady Nairne.
Mr. ANDERSEN CLARK.
3. Song..........Caller Herrin..........Lady Nairne.
Mrs. GREENWAY.
4. Violin Solo ......
Mr. FREYVOGEL.
5. Song..........The Year that's Awa....Old Scottish.
Mrs. A. C. WALKER.
6. Duet
Mrs. A. C. WALKER and Mrs. MACBETH.

INTERVAL.

GREAT HIGHLAND BAGPIPES.

MARCHES.
The Campbell's are Coming.
MacKenzie's Farewell to Sutherland.
Highland Laddie.

STRATHSPEYS.
Miss Drummond of Perth.
Tullochgorum.

REEL.
Reel of Tulloch.
Mr. A. F. FERGUSON.

PART II.

1. Cornet Solo......The Lost Chord........Sir A. Sullivan.
With Organ Accompaniment.
Cornet—Private FEALEY, The K. O. Y. L. I.
Organ—Mr. MANT.
2. Song.......... ......
Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
3. Song..........La Serenata .... Braga
Mrs. A. C. WALKER.
(Violin Obligato, Mr. Freyvogel.)
4. Song..........Bonnie Doon..... ......
Mr. ANDERSEN CLARK.
5. Violin Solo.... ......
Mr. FREYVOGEL.
6. Song..........When thy Blue Eyes... ......
Mrs. GREENWAY.
. Quartette ......Auld Lang Syne.. Burns
Mrs. A. C. WALKER, Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. ANDERSEN CLARK, and Mr. BASIL SCOTT.

Entrance Re. 1 on payment at the Door.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

FOR SALE AT OOTACAMUND,

In the close vicinity of the Cedars and Fern Hill.

The residences of H. H. the Nizam and H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

RICHINGS LODGE,

Situated in Lovedale and Overlooking the St. Lawrence Lake.

THE Estate, comprising 109 acres of some of the best land in the Municipal Limits of Ootacamund, has an unfailing supply of water running through it. About 20 acres are planted with Tea, and there are about one lakh and twenty thousand Cinchona Trees, yielding bark of a high quality. There are on the property a Bungalow, Drying House, Cooly Lines and all suitable buildings and an excellent site for a large Mansion overlooking the St. Lawrence Lake, approached by a fine avenue. The estate is in high cultivation. If the Railway is continued to Ootacamund the line would probably pass through a portion of the estate rendering it more valuable. The owner having left the country a reasonable offer will be accepted.

Apply to

MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Madras.

HICK'S

2½ IN. NICKEL-PLATED POCKET

ANEROID, fixed Scale of 8,000 feet complete with full size Longoi's Patent, complete Rs. 35.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 299 OF 1889.

ABDOOLALLY KARIMBHOY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ful-Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay..........................Plaintiff.

vs.

GOOLAM MAHOMED SHAIK BOOLUN of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kusai Moholla, without the Fort, HAJI SHER MAHOMED HAJI AMANOOLA, also of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Old Kusai Moholla, without the Fort, and HAJI NOOR MAHOMED HAJI MAJOOLA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Old Kusai Moholla, without the Fort in the City of Bombay..........................Defendants

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 2nd day of July, 1889, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,454-12-0 for debt, and interest and the sum of Rs. 284-0-0 for costs which said debt interest, and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 5,738-12-0, and further simple interest upon the last mentioned sum at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 10th day of October, 1891, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of Fatmabai, widow of Haji Amanoola bin Hamidoola, Jamnabibi, widow of Haji Sher Mahomed Haji Aminoola and Ebrahim Haji Sher Mahomed, the legal heirs and representatives of the Defendant, Haji Sher Mahomed Haji Amanoola in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Motee Sewree in Bombay, bearing Collector's New No. 14818, Collector's old No. 61, containing by admeasurement 3742 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3,318 (1) Street No. 559, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a Government Salt Pan, on or towards the west by a Public Road, on or towards the north by the property of Bomanji Dinshaw, and on or towards the South by the property of Damaji Patel, and which said hereditaments belonged to the Defendant Haji Sher Mahomed Haji Amanoola towards the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 11th day of March, 1892, at the hour of 3-30 O'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder, and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Fatmabai, Jamnabibi, and Ebrahim Sher Mahomed in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The said property is liable to a claim by the Collector of Bombay, for Rs. 9-11-11 due to Government on account of Land Revenue for 1890-91.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Fatmabai, Jamnabibi and Ebrahim Haji Sher Mahomed to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Fatmabai, Jamnabibi, and Ebrahim Haji Sher Mahomed have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein, or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 8th day of February, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

ABDOOLALLY KARIMBHOY,
Plaintiff in Person.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

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PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY

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OF

THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

OF

WESTERN INDIA.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 4

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THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

LADIES' SESSION	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION	5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING SESSION	8-30 to 11 p.m.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.

THE GREAT CHAMPION ATHLETE OF THE WORLD,

CAPT. DUNCAN C. ROSS,

The Great Wrestler, Boxer, Swordsman, and Best Al-round Athlete of the World,

Challenges any body to meet him on THURSDAY next. He offers Rs. 500 or more to any body that will wrestle him, and Re. 1 per minute to anybody that will stand against him.

NUGENT & CO., Proprietors.

STEEL BOILERS.

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

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POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J." care of this Office.

PAIR, BAY WALER PONIES, FOR SALE, broken to single and double Harness. "J. H. D." care of this Paper.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS per lb. Re. 1-8. French High Class Confectionery Per lb. Rs. 2, Butter Scotch, per packet, As. 3.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, an ORGANIST to play an American Organ in the Free Church of Scotland, Carnac Road, Bombay. Three Services weekly. Apply by letter not later than WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, stating experience and salary expected, to the Rev. R. M. GRAY, Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED, AT ONCE, for the Nilgiri Railway, a CHIEF ENGINEER, of large experience in construction in India. Apply with copies of testimonials to RICHARD WOOLLEY, Coonoor.

AIR-GUNS of all kinds, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200. Ammunition and Springs of all kinds to Air-Guns always on hand.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for large and small Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR OPENS his STUDIO, Swiss Lodge, Cumballa Hill, from MONDAY, the 22nd Instant. Business hours 8-30 A. M. to 4 P. M. Studio open every day.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NO other House in India can offer such a Varied STOCK of LAMPS and LANTERNS as the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR No. 73, Apollo Street. Apply to N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 73, Apollo Street.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

HYPNOTISM.—A person who can HYPNOTISE is wanted. Write to "L. P.," care of this paper.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF (2) LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD BENGALPURA OR OOMERCARY ROAD.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulam Husein Miya Jan, an insolvent, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Mr. Jan Mahomed Khalakdina, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1892, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, all the right, title, interest and claim of the above insolvent in or to the landed properties which are the subjects of a Trust by one Shaik Meeyan Jan valad Shaik Adam Soobedar Soortee, deceased, the father of the above insolvent. The said Trust properties consist of two houses, situate at Bengalpura or Oomercary road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 9, 1892.

DYSENTERY NO MORE!

MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE

NEVER FAILS to Cure Dysentery, Acute or Chronic, with or without Blood or Slime. If any Medicine can be called a specific, Dysentrodyne is a real specific for Dysentery. It is pleasant to the taste, cheap, unfailing, and being purely vegetable is entirely harmless. From one to three doses are generally enough for a cure, and its most remarkable feature is that whilst curing Dysentery it never brings on costiveness. To the European it is a great boon, as it disarms Dysentery of all its terrors. Let those who have not used it give it a trial and judge for themselves. Price 4 and 8 Annas per phial.

For opinions of the Press and of Medical, Military, and Civil Officers, and European and Native Gentlemen, see hand-bills.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

S. B. MOTIWALA,

FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

(OUT OF HUNDREDS OF CERTIFICATES, A SMALL SELECTION OF EUROPEAN CERTIFICATES IS GIVEN BELOW):—

We hereby certify that we have used MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE repeatedly and in many cases for Indigestion, Colic, and Diarrhoea, and have always found it an effective, prompt, and certain remedy for the same.

E. CHARDE, Landlord.
W. A. GALBREATH, ROBERT REEVES, JAMES O'BRIEN, } N.-W. Railway.
J. B. RODERICK, Post Master.
Mooltan, 7-9-90.

I found your Medicine of the greatest value. It checked and finally stopped a very obstinate attack of dysentery. I have strongly recommended it to several Gentlemen.

R. O'GRADY, Captain, R.A.,
Superintendent, Arsenal, Madras.

I have used your Dysentrodyne ever since I heard of it, and I always found a dose of it ease me and a second to cure. Since my stay in Assam, which is three years now, I have recommended your Dysentrodyne and Cough Pills to almost all my friends and acquaintances in Assam.

J. GILL,
H. M.'s Indian Marine T. S. "Gogra," Assam.

I have tried your medicines in many cases, and they have never failed to cure.

* * * * *

Your Dysentrodyne acted as a charm in a case of severe dysentery. An old man was a victim to the disease. He took three doses, and was quite relieved.

FRED. FANO,
Assistant District Settlement Officer, Barsi Road.

Captain Rawlinson, Madras Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, now at this station, has spoken so highly of your Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Mixture, the former medicine being the cause of saving his child's life, that I shall be obliged if you would send me a couple of bottles of each to keep by me in case any one may wish to try it.

W. P. DICKEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
3rd Madras L. I., Kamptee, C. P.

Please send me at once one dozen bottles of your Dysentrodyne, and oblige.

I have found the same a never-failing remedy.

J. HARTLEY,
P. W. Department, Gauhati, Assam.

Two bottles of your Dysentrodyne have cured me of a very bad attack of dysentery. I had it about two months and all the time under medical treatment, but could not shake it off. But I must say your Dysentrodyne acted like a magic on me and made a cure in no time, as I have taken nothing since, and have been well now for about a month. You should try and bring it more to the notice of the public as it is cheap and good.

J. C. FISHER,
Practical Watchmaker,
House and Commission Agent, Mussourie.

Dysentrodyne is really a specific for Dysentery. I am very thankful to you for sending me the medicines in time. I only took a dose at night before going to bed and another in the morning, and the Dysentery did not dare to make its appearance again.

J. M. VIEYRA,
Govt. Telegraph Dept., Jabulpore.

In the two cases the remedies effected almost immediate cures; both patients suffered from dysentery. I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly send me four each of the white and yellow-labelled Dysentrodyne.

W. D. B. KETCHEN, Colonel, Madras.

I hereby certify that when very unwell indeed from chronic diarrhœa of many months' standing, I was cured in about a week or a fortnight by Motiwala's Dysentrodyne. I consider the medicine to be really a wonderful specific for cases of diarrhœa and dysentery

C. ROWLANDSON, Colonel
34th Regt., C. L. I.

REMOVAL!

D. MACROPOLO,

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER

AND

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

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TROPICAL FLANNELS.

SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. ....3 for Rs. 20 0

SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. ....each ,, 13 0

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

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CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

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CIGARS.

SMOKE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

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☞ N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1892, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
22nd January, 1892.

A BANK MANAGER of SCOTCH or ENGLISH TRAINING is REQUIRED, who has had 8 or 10 years' experience in the East.

He must possess superior qualifications, in addition to energy, tact, and good address.

Liberal Terms will be given.

Address "BANK MANAGER," care of this Paper.

THE CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY desire to receive tenders for their WATER-WORKS. Tenders must be addressed to the Chairman in sealed Covers, endorsed "Tender for the Cawnpore Water-Works," not later than the 15th of February, 1892.

Applications for forms of Tender should be made to the Undersigned. Contractors who have not already tendered for other Water-Works in the North-West Provinces, will have to deposit Rs. 100 as security on receipt of the form, which will be returned when they submit a bona fide Tender.

For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM MOOR,
Secretary, Municipal Board.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of the SALEM DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Pay Rs. 450 a month, with Rs. 4 a day travelling allowance. Applicants should state clearly their Engineering Qualifications, setting out any degrees, &c., taken, and where and how last employed, and should send copies of any certificates, testimonials, &c., to which they wish reference made. Applications addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to the 31st March 1892.

G. STOKES,
President, District Board, Salem.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Dated Allahabad, the 27th January, 1892.

CIVIL SIDE.—Matrimonial Jurisdiction.

PRESENT:—The HON'BLE SIR JOHN EDGE, Knight, Chief Justice, and the HON'BLE DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, and WILLIAM TYRRELL, J. J.

Matrimonial Reference No. 2 of 1889.

In the matter of ERNEST LODDER ....Petitioner.

vs.

SUSAN CECILE LODDER *alias* JEWEL DEANE ....Respondent.

AND

HOWARD GUISE ....Co-respondent.

To SUSAN CECILE LODDER *alias* Jewel Deane, 277, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.

To Captain HOWARD GUISE, R. A.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proceedings and Decree for Dissolution of Marriage in the above case having been submitted to this Court for confirmation of the said Decree passed by the District Judge of Agra, on the 17th December, 1888, will be laid before the Court on SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1892, at 10-30 A.M., on which date the Court will proceed to consider the application for making the said decree *nisi* absolute, and you may show cause on the said date either in person or by Advocate or Vakil why the said Decree should not be confirmed.

P. GRAY,
Officiating Registrar.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Local Mills for the supply of DRILL WHITE 27" (of Indian manufacture) yards 1,28,000, more or less as may be required, delivery to be completed by 30th June, 1892.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this Office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank Deposits, approved Bank Deposit Receipts, (a Bond cannot be accepted) for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required, and a sample and specification of the drill, may be obtained on application, and sealed patterns inspected at, the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by Undersigned at noon on Monday, the 29th February, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, the 22nd January, 1892.

FOR SALE.

OWNER LEAVING INDIA.

KATE COVENTRY.—(l).—bay aust. m. 15·3½ aged, Hunter, Charger, and Pig-Sticker, up to weight, Winner of the Guzerat Cup and Gymkhana Races ....Price Rs. 750

Is up to weight; open to any trial or examination; and sold cheap as owner is leaving immediately,

Apply to

HON. S. LEGER JERVIS,
Government House, Bombay.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies

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Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,

MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will as and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay,
10, Meadow Street.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SOLID Silver Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases and Match Boxes Plain, Engraved or Enamelled, all the very latest London designs.

Cigar Cases	Rs.	75
Cigarette Cases	,,	28, 35, 40 and 50
Match Boxes	,,	8, 13, 15 and 30

Any Monogram, Coat of Arms or Inscription Engraved in a few hours.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Back Bay Baths Company, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay University, Election of Syndics.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clyde (s), from London ; Asama (s), Cardiff ; Amra (s), Colombo ; and Loodhiana (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pemba (s), from Persian Gulf ; White Cross (s), Karachi ; and Berenice (s), China, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

CHEETA CUBS.—Five tiger cubs (cheeta) were brought to Bombay on Saturday, and they are now being kept at Scott's Stables, Girgaum, prior to being sent to England.

LECTURE.—Mr. Bentram Keightley, M. A., will deliver a lecture on the "Septenary Nature of Man," at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, Church Gate Street, this evening, at 6 o'clock. The lecture is open to the public.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Gopal Moodar, living on the 2nd floor of a house, in Keeka Street, reported to the police that during his absence from home on Sunday night somebody entered his room by forcing open the doors and stole gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 272, from a cupboard, which was opened with a duplicate key.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—On Saturday evening, Govind Ramjee, a carpenter, residing at Churneywadi, was bitten on his right leg by a pet dog, belonging to a woman, named Saeo. The dog was destroyed by the police by the consent of the owner, and Govind was taken to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, where his wound was dressed.

A DISHONEST CARTMAN.—Esufally Heptoolla, a merchant, residing at Rungaree Street, has made a report to the police that he loaded a labour-cart with eight cases, containing 41 clocks, marked "E. H.," valued at Rs. 650, and sent his servant with the cart to the Old Hanuman Lane. On arriving at the Lane the servant went to search the man to whom the clocks were to be delivered, but on his return he found that the cart-driver had made away with the clocks.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade, to-day, at 5-30 p.m., the following programme :—

Quadrille	Lieder	Siewert
Valse	Naples	Waldteufel
Overture	Silvana	Weber
Selection	Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan
Polka Mazurka	Azalien	Faust
Galop	Rotten Row	Keler Bela.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to-day, at 6 p.m. :—

Quadrille	Pantomime	C. Coote.
Overture	Le Macon	Auber.
Polka	Hannah	Kuhner.
Divertimento	Ancient Scotch Melodies	Ackermann.
Valse	Ever and Ever Mine	C. Coote.
Selection of Glees		T. Cook.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ARTS EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers the Band of the B. V. R. will play the following programme at the Bombay Art Society Exhibition, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock :—

March	H. M. S. Camperdown	E. A. Clode.
Overture	Des Francis Juges	H. Berlioz.
Polka	Come along	H. Belmend.
Selection	Maid Marian	R. Koven.
Valse	La Phes Belle	Waldteufel.
Dance	Old Tapestry	Boggetti.
Lancers	La Cigale	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE DAIVADNYA CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—The 5th anniversary of the D. C. Library was held at Madhav Baug, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Wamanrao Damodarjee Pitale, president of the Library, occupied the chair. Mr. Janardan K. Vagal, secretary, read the report, which was unanimously approved and adopted. Some discussion as to extending the scope of the Library took place, and the meeting separated after the usual vote of thanks to Messrs. Narotumdass and Bhugvandass, proprietors of the Madhav Baug estate, for lending the use of the hall, and the president for his able conduct in the chair.

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.—The Scottish Orphanage Concert has been fixed this year for the 17th inst., in the Town Hall. The programme, which we print elsewhere, guarantees that it will once again amply maintain its old reputation, and higher praise than this it is impossible to give. The programme while it is sufficiently Scotch to justify its title of "Scotch Concert" is not so exclusive so as to prevent those taking part from choosing those pieces in which they feel at their best. We, therefore, anticipate a most enjoyable evening for all who may be able to be present, and trust that the Society which does so much to relieve helpless orphans from misery and destitution will benefit very largely in the result.

A COOL HOUSE-BREAKER.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack charged Hassai Abdulla, who had two previous convictions against him, with house-breaking and theft, on Sunday morning. Amadoo Khodabux and the complainant deposed that on the return of two of his lodgers from a theatre at two o'clock on Sunday morning they found their room open, and the prisoner was seen crouching under a staircase. He was promptly seized when it was found he had in his possession a waistcoat and a set of silver studs, valued at Rs. 4-8, belonging to the complainant, and he was handed over to police custody. The Magistrate convicted him to undergo hard labour for six months.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN AT BANDORA.—His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, attended by his secretary, the Rev. Fr. Calejo, paid a visit to the Church of St. Andrews, on Sunday morning. Rev. Fr. Henriques, the Vicar of the church, received his Lordship at the entrance, and Mr. F. Pereira, on behalf of the parishioners, read an address in Portuguese. His Lordship thanked them for the reception. Solemn High Mass *Coram Pontifice*, in honour of the Purification of B. V. Mary, was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Saldanha, and an eloquent and an impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Fr. Fonseca, Vicar of the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperanca. In the evening his Lordship laid the foundation-stone of the new church dedicated to N. S. de Carmel, the route followed being from St. Andrew's along the Bazaar Road down to Colwad Road to an *cart* belonging to Mount Mary's chapel, where the new church is to be erected. The procession consisted of all the confraternities of the parish and others, comprising in all more than 2,000 persons. St. Paul's Band played in the procession very creditably under the direction of Mr. J. M. Gonsalves.

A PARIAH DOG IN GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—On Saturday, a pariah dog made an unwelcome appearance in Government House, Malabar Hill, and created considerable commotion. The stray dog was first seen running about the compound, and evidently the animal's intention was to bite a monkey. Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., to his Excellency the Governor, on hearing the alarm created by the brute's presence, at once came out, and fired a shot at the animal which wounded it. The animal then grew furious and ran into Government House causing much consternation, Captain Fowle followed the animal, which finally entered the drawing room, and fired another shot at the animal, and killed it on the spot. It is not known whether the dog was mad or not, and the carcase was sent to Dr. Ling at Poona to examine whether the dog was rabid or not. Pariah dogs have become a terror to people who have occasion to walk about the street of the native town at night and the sooner something is done to get rid of the dogs the better for the safety of the people. The dog that was killed in Government House did not fortunately hurt anybody.

ENTERTAINMENT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—On Saturday last her Excellency Lady Harris entertained the inmates and children of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, at Government House, Malabar Point. The party arrived at 4-30 p.m. in carriages, provided by her Excellency for them. Shortly after that hour Lady Harris entered the verandah, in which they had seated themselves to listen to the Governor's Band, and had each of the party introduced to her by name by Mr. Hancock, the Superintendent. After conversing with several of the widows the whole party followed her Ladyship to the dining-room, where they heartily enjoyed the good things she had provided. Tea being finished her Excellency showed them through the grounds and private apartments of the Government House, and thereafter they returned to the drawing-room, where they were entertained with music and songs, and by an admirable recitation given by her Excellency herself. A Christmas tree and fruits for the children brought the entertainment to a close, at about 6-45 p.m., and as they retired each returned hearty thanks to her Excellency for the exceedingly pleasant afternoon she had so kindly given them, and for the pleasure her Excellency's own personal intercourse with them had afforded.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The following is a list of donations received from 1st January to 4th February, 1892 :—Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, Rs. 100 ; the Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Latham, bar.-at-law, Rs. 60 ; Mr. G. Cotton, Rs. 60 ; the Executors of the late Mr. Cowasji Bezonji Curranee, on the third-day ceremony of the said deceased, Rs. 50 ; Pundit Sarup Narain Sahib, C.I.E., Rs. 50 ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Jardine, Rs. 34 ; Messrs. W. Richardson, J. L. Symons, Sorabjee Framjee, F. Edgelow, each Rs. 25 ; H. R. H. Prince Damrong of Siam, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Messrs. S. D. Sassoon, H. Conder, Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Cowasjee Dipshaw Adenwalla, Sree Rajah Saheb Gujputee Rao, C.I.E., each Rs. 20 ; Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, Messrs Shapoorjee Jeewajee, Abdoo Abdul Kader, each Rs. 15 Khan Bahadur C. M. Cursetjee, B.A., bar.-at.-law, Messrs. F. A. Little, K. M. Heeramaneck, J. Cowasjee Jehanghier, A. Shewan, C.S., Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, R. Gilbert, John C. Anderson, bar.-at-law., F. Yorke-Smith, Visram Ebrahim and Co., J. A Sett, Muncherjee F. Cama, K. T. T., L. B. K., E B. Carroll, M.I.C.E., G. C. Scaramanga, P. Byrne, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and Munmohundass Ramji, each Rs. 10 ; Messrs. Alex Mitchell, A. G., F. A. R., A. B., the Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity Fund, A. F. B., and J. Spinner, each Rs. 5 ; various and sums under Rs. 5.

ENTERTAINMENT AT DEOLALI.—Deolali depot, which has been rather dull of late owing to the very few troops that have been stationed there, was, on the 3rd instant, livened up by a very good amateur performance, given by the Royal nondescripts' minstrels. The performance commenced punctually at 9-30 p.m., Captain Heyman, of the Marine Battalion, officiated at the piano, and played a most sparkling overture ; then followed Sergeant Cornelius, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, with that old favourite serio-comic song "Down Went the Captain, Down Went the Crew," Private Padgett sung the "Flower Show" very nicely and met with prolonged applause. Private Keirnan, of the Lancaster Regiment, then gave a song in costume with banjo accompaniment, and in response to a well-deserved encore sang "Chimneys Swept." Corporal Cathrey, who has a splendid tenor voice, and which has evidently been well trained, sang the "Boatman's Daughter," a beautiful song, really well sung ; he also gave a very pleasing rendering of "The Romany Rye." Mr. Kenny, of th S. L. I., followed with a song and dance, and in response to an encore danced a horn-pipe in a most perfect manner which fairly "brought the house down." The first part of the performance was brought to a close by an amusing sketch, entitled "Rooms to Let," in which Private Beresford, of the S.W.B., charmingly represented a landlady, who is blessed with a lodging house, a mischievous servant, and personal charms of a very decided nature. His acting was a perfect model of grace and refinement. Corporal Warburton, also of the S. W. B., played the lodger, a decayed dandy in splendid style, whilst Corporal Brown, Y.L.I., kept the house in roars of laughter with his comic rendering of a "Nigger" servant. The second part consisted of a well-conducted minstrel performance. There was not the slightest hitch from the opening chorus to the finish. The jokes were all perfectly original and given in the drollest manner possible by the corner-men, Corporal Brown Y. L. I. as bones, and Private Keirnan, Lancaster Regiment, as tambo, who became great favourites with a most appreciative audience specially Corporal Brown, whose very distinct pronunciation enabled the audience to catch every syllable. The whole performance was an undoubted success, and reflect the greatest credit on Captain Heyman and Corporal Cathrey as business and stage managers. The music was arranged and conducted by Bandsman A. C. Brown of the Y. L. I., and it pronounced him to be a thoroughly accomplished musician. Before closing a word must be said about Private Carr's topical solo, which dealt most ably with all the depot hits, and was undoubtedly the success of the evening.

THE BHULESHWAR WARD ELECTION DISPUTE.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Abdoolla Meherally Dharamsey, of the firm of Messrs. Thakordass Dharamsey and Cama appeared before Mr. C. W. Chitty, acting Chief Judge, and presented on behalf of Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook the following petition :—

Mr. Suntook, in his petition, said : I am a landed proprietor, and reside at Dhobi Talao. My name is enrolled as a voter for C Ward in the Municipal Election Roll, prepared by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, under Section 21 of Act 3 of 1880, which came into operation on the 10th of December, 1891, and I was duly nominated a candidate for election as a councillor of the Municipal Corporation for the ward, and the election took place on the 25th of January, 1892. On the 1st of October, 1891, the Municipal Commissioner prepared a list of persons entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as voters of wards, under Section 19 sub-section 1 of the Act, and in such list the names of Bai Bhicaijee, widow of Sorabjee Pestonjee and Dosabhoy Byramjee Pesikaka, appeared as voters for wards A and C. Bhicaijee and Dosabhoy being desirous of supporting my candidature sent notices in writing to the Commissioner, under sub-section 10 of section 19 of the Act, intimating their desire to vote ward C at the election. The Commissioner replied to such notices stating that the request contained therein will be complied with. The names of Bai Bhicaijee and Dosabhoy were, however, to my surprise entirely omitted by the Commissioner from the revised Municipal Election Roll prepared by him on the 10th of December, 1891, under Section 21 of the Act. In consequence of this omission I applied to the Commissioner to rectify the mistake made by him, and to insert the names of Bai Bhicaijee and Dosabhoy in the roll, but the Commissioner did not accede to the application. By reason of the aforesaid action of the Commissioner, for which I submit there was, and can be, no justification, I was deprived of the sixteen votes which Bhicaijee and Dosabhoy would have recorded in my favour. The result of the ward election was declared by the Commissioner on Saturday, the 30th of January last. The number of votes registered for Mr. Kursondass Chubildas exceeded those registered for me by eight, and if I had not been wrongly deprived of the sixteen votes of the two voters I would have been returned to the Corporation in the place of Mr. Kursondass Chubildas. I submit that under the circumstances that have happened I am entitled to have the sixteen votes recorded in my favour, and to be declared validly elected in place of Mr. Kursondass Chubildas. I, therefore, question the validity of the C Ward's election, and pray, therefore, that your Honour will declare the election of C Ward, so far, as it concerns the election of Mr. Kursondass invalid, and direct that I should be declared to have been duly elected in his place.

Mr. Chitty : Under what section is this petition made ?—Under Section 33 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Chitty : When did the election take place ?—On the 25th of January, but the result was declared on the 30th of January. The appeal ought to have been filed in eight days after the result had been declared, and I took the precaution to lodge the petition on Saturday, so as not to give the other party any reason to say that the petition was time-barred. I request your Honour to accept the petition as if it were filed on that day. I think we were to-day also in time as the day on which the result was declared is excluded from the eight days, which should be, therefore, counted from the day following the result of the election. The time technically expired yesterday (Sunday) but it being, Sunday I could lodge it to-day. Thinking that an objection might be taken by the other party I lodged the petition before the Second Judge in your Honour's absence on Saturday.

Mr. Chitty : Oh, yes ; they might perhaps take the objections ; but how could the two voters record 16 votes ?—Each voter can give as many votes as there are seats of councillors in the ward. There were eight seats in the disputed ward.

Mr. Chitty : I see. But how can you say that it was not a valid election ?—That is a matter for argument, your Honour.

Mr. Chitty : They knew before the day of election that their names were omitted from the list and so they ought to have applied to the Commissioner to amend the list ?—This is what they actually did. They did apply to the Commissioner to enter their names in the Bhuleshwar Ward, but he refused to do so. These voters' names were entered in more than one ward in the first list of voters published in October, and before the preparation of the final list of voters in December they wrote to the Commissioner that they desired to vote in the Bhuleshwar Ward, and asked to have their names put down in that Ward as they wished to exercise their franchise in that particular ward. But when the final list was published their names did not appear in Bhuleshwar Ward.

Mr. Chitty : Then they ought to have appealed to me against the order ?—There is no appeal against the order according to the Act, your Honour.

The Judge accepted the petition, and at the request of Mr. Dharumsey, who desired to have the case heard before the day of Justices' election, from whom his client was also nominated a candidate, Mr. Chitty fixed the hearing of the case on Friday next, and ordered notices to be issued upon the Municipal Commissioner as well as Mr. Kursondass Chubildas, against whom the present appeal is lodged.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

BUYING UP A SON-IN-LAW'S BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES.

JEWRAJ COREJEE *vs.* BAI JAVERBAI, WIDOW.

THE plaintiff prayed that the account between him and the defendant, the widow of Thucker Petamber Narronjee, may be made up with interest, and that the defendant may be ordered to pay to him the monies mentioned in his account. That the plaintiff may be declared as equitable mortgagee of the premises mentioned and as pledgee of the defendant's ornaments, and that the defendant may be restrained from dealing with them in any way. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff's, and Mr. Anderson and Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messr. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim arose under rather peculiar circumstances. In April 1890, the defendant requested the plaintiff to assist her in buying up decrees obtained, and claims made by several creditors against Jumnadas Vussonjee Purshotum, her son-in-law, who was said to have executed many blank pieces of paper, which were afterwards filled up as promissory notes, little or no consideration being actually paid for them. The defendant promised to put the plaintiff in funds as the decrees and claims were bought up, and promised to repay the plaintiff all monies expended by him with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The plaintiff agreed to assist the defendant, as she requested him on her assurances of repayment. He bought up several decrees and claims against Jamnadas Vussonjee Purshotum, and spent large sums in so doing. On the 15th June 1890, on an adjustment of accounts a sum of Rs. 10,782-12-0, exclusive of interest, was found due to plaintiff in respect of which he received Rs. 1,400 in cash only, and held ornaments worth about Rs. 7,000 as security. He declined to advance any further sum to buy up decrees and claims until he was put in sufficient funds or had good security furnished for all monies expended by him. The defendant then agreed to mortgage to him her house in the Fort, and on the 16th June 1890, handed to him certain documents relating to the premises to enable an agreement of mortgage to be prepared. The defendant subsequently requested plaintiff to raise a loan on mortgage of the premises from a third person in order to raise money to pay to the plaintiff ; and the latter agreed to the arrangement if carried out in lieu of the mortgage to himself. The plaintiff succeeded in getting a loan of Rs. 11,000 on a second mortgage of the defendant's house and first mortgage on the defendant's stable. The agreement for the mortgage was prepared, but the defendant refused to execute it. On the 18th June 1890, defendant gave plaintiff a gold watch, an ear-ring, and a horse, requesting plaintiff on security thereof to pay off the claims of certain creditors of her son-in-law, and the plaintiff accordingly did so. Upon the faith of the defendant's assurances the plaintiff had expended a sum of Rs. 22,770-13-0, exclusive of interest, and had been paid only Rs. 1,400. As the defendant had not carried out the arrangement to borrow money on mortgage from a third person the original arrangement, by which the plaintiff was to be mortgagee of the house and stable, remained in force, and he submitted that he was now the equitable mortgagee of the premises. Defendant was about to deal with the premises regardless of the plaintiff's rights ; and hence the present suit.

The defendant's case was that, in April 1890, the plaintiff suggested to her to buy up decrees passed against her son-in-law, which, he said, could be bought up for small sums ; and thus they could prevent the whole of her son-in-law's property from being divided between his creditors. The defendant agreed to the suggestion provided the decrees could be obtained at low prices, and consented to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000. She paid the plaintiff Rs. 1,400 for the purpose. She denied ever giving him authority to buy up as many decrees as he might choose, or any promissary notes passed by her son-in-law. The adjusted account was denied, it being only a pencil memorandum written by the defendant's mehta at the dictation of the plaintiff, which included payments made by the plaintiff on his own account. These payments were, however, included in his claim in this suit. On the 5th June 1890, the defendant, in pursuance of the arrangement made with plaintiff, handed to him certain ornaments of the value of Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000 ; and a promissary note for Rs. 5,000 was at the same time signed by her in plaintiff's favour, it being part of the arrangement that the promissory note and the ornaments should be held by the plaintiff as security until the sums expended by him in purchasing the decrees had been repaid to him. She denied that she ever agreed to mortgage her property to the plaintiff, and affirmed that he had, without her authority or consent, obtained the documents relating to the property from one Mohunjee, to whom she had made them over for the purpose of getting the property transferred into her name in the books of the municipality. She never authorised plaintiff to raise a loan on mortgage for her from a third person. She also denied having made over to plaintiff a gold watch, an ear-ring, and a horse, saying they never belonged to her. She never authorised the plaintiff to disburse several of the sums claimed in his account, and said she was not responsible for them. She had by her solicitors written to the plaintiff denying that she ever authorised plaintiff to purchase anything but decrees passed against her son-in-law. She now submitted that the plaintiff should be ordered to return to her her ornaments, and to hand over to her the promissory note for Rs. 5,000 on her paying him the sum of Rs. 4,994-12-0, which was the only amount due to him ; and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Dismissal.

8-92—Chalk W and S—Goolabai vs Bachoobai—J C Cama.

For Consent Decree.

136-88—M N Saklatwala—Pandharinath Janardhen vs Shricristna Janardhen and anothers—K J Mantri.

Suits for Hearing and Final Dsposal.

Short Causes.

345-91—Chitnis M and M—Syed Hooseinalli bin Mir Rahimalli vs Ahllabai and another.

671-91—Pestonjee R and K—Otto Martin and another vs Cooverjee Nanjee and others—Thakordas D and C.

685-91—Janardhen and A—Peroz haw Muncherjee vs Abdoolally Gulamhoosen.

7-92—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Aboo and another—Khunderao M.

10-92—Macfarlane E and M. Goolamally Abdoolally and another vs Allibhoy Ebrahimjee and another—Payne G and S.

13-92—In person—Vissondas Ruttonchund vs Thucker Dayal Zuttonsey and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

523-90—Conroy and B—Jewraj Corejee vs Javerbai—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

24-91—Little, S, F and N—Anandrao Dinanath vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford and B and Co.

413-91—Conroy and B—Jathabai Cullianjee and another vs The Imperial Flour Mills Co and others.

157-90—Khunderao M—Bai Shri Mahalaxmibai vs Ramkrishna Ballal and another—Janardhan and A.

587-90—Payne, G and S—Syed Hoossein valad Syed H Ali vs Hajee Miya valad Baloo Miya—Conroy and B.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

390-91—Crawford B and C—Oomdabee vs Maheboob Jan—M H Khan—Part heard.

455-91—Wadia and G—Muncherjee Merwanjee Mehta vs Pestonjee Bhickajee Bhika—Khunderao M.

427-91—Payne G and S—H C Stephens vs Allibhoy Esmailjee—Crawford B and Co.

601-89—D S Garud—Gulabhai vs Nursingdas Bangad and another—Pestonjee R K.

15-89—Payne G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhumbay and others—Wadia and G.

52-91—Little, S, F and N—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahim and others vs Dawood Esmail and another—Payne, G and S.

438-89—Little, S, F and N—Hajee Goolam Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Adam Seedick—Thakurdas D and C.

647-90—Little, S, F and N—Goculdass Madhowjee vs Khutir Haroon Oosman—Craigie L and O.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. GRANT, 2-4 Gurkhas, has been permitted to apply for 6 months' extension of leave.

MAJOR A. E. Ommanney, East Kent Regiment, has been appointed commandant of the Darjeeling Depot.

THE appointment of Lieutenant R. S. Stewart, Liverpool Regiment, to the 28th Punjab Infantry on probation for the Staff Corps, is cancelled.

COLONEL A. GLEN, Lincolnshire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 11th March next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

COLONEL H. E. ELLIOT, Bengal General List, Commandant, 4th Bengal Infantry, has permission to retire from the Service on the 13th February, 1892.

LIEUTENANT A. C. ELLIOTT, Sussex Regiment, has been appointed to the 3rd Sikh Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps, and Lieutenant G. D. L. Chatterton, has been transferred from the 19th Bombay Infantry to the 1st Sikh Infantry, as officiating Wing Officer.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence out of India on private affairs : Lieutenants T. Y. Seddon, 34th Pioneers G. W. Robinson, 24th Punjab Infantry ; A. W. W. A. Thellnson, Scottish Borderers ; G. G. Lang, West Yorkshire Regiment ; C. G. Beauchamp, South Wales Borderers, all for 12 months. Lieutenants G. M. Evans, 8th Bengal Infantry, and G. S. F. Napier, Sussex Regiment, for 9 months. Lieutenant (Quartermaster) Dyke, West Surrey Regiment, for 8 months, and Captain A. R. Cole-Hamilton, Scots Fusiliers, for 6 months.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. George Cotton presided. There were also present :—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, S. A. Nathan, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubboy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1892-93.

POLICE CHARGES.

Mr. E. B. Carroll moved that the budget-estimate of Rs. 4,50,000 in respect of the portion payable by the Municipality for the expenses of the police for the year 1892-93 be adopted.

Colonel Merewether seconded the proposition.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in accordance with his notice of motion, proposed as an amendment that the police grant for the ensuing year be provisionally passed as follows :—Rs. 2,58,000 as at present *plus* Rs. 1,00,000, the amount which was stated by Government to be the full amount of the increased cost of the police. He said that his amendment was just as much of a provisional character as was the original proposal of Mr. Carroll. There was really no material difference between the original proposition and his amendment ; but the reason why he asked the Corporation to pass the amendment rather than the original proposition was that the amount proposed by him was the same as was passed last year. It would be remembered that although there was a proposal made for an increase of the police, it had not been carried out. It was quite possible that they might have to pay in the course of the year a larger sum than what they had been paying at present. The amount in the original proposition was put down at Rs. 4,50,000 in consequence of what had been stated by Government in their letter on the subject of the Police Charges ; but since that time he had called the attention of the Corporation to the letter of Government he had reasons to believe that there must be some error in the figures given by Government. Up to the present time the Municipality had been paying as their contribution towards the cost of the police the sum of Rs. 2,68,000, the Government contributing Rs. 90,000. They knew from the letter addressed to them by the Government that the cost of the increased police would be one lakh of rupees, and taking three-fourths of that cost, which would be the utmost which the Corporation would be called upon to pay, their further contribution would amount to Rs. 75,000, the total sum amounting to about Rs. 3,50,000. Looking through the Police Administration Reports of past years, he (Mr. Mehta) found a discrepancy in the amount asked by Government, who had evidently forgotten to exclude from the total cost of the police certain items, which had hitherto been borne by Government as private services rendered to themselves, as for instance the Harbour, the Dock, and the Dockyard Police. Government had never charged the Corporation for that service on the intelligible ground that they were not public police, but the police which was required for private purposes, and in regard to which the expenditure would be debited to the department to which the service had been rendered. The reason why he had brought that amendment was that the Corporation should not commit themselves to admitting that the Rs. 4,50,000, was based upon a correct calculation. He hoped he had made himself understood that he was simply proposing the amount as a provisional item in the Budget. Perhaps it would be safer if they put the amount in round numbers at four lakhs of rupees, the fifty thousand rupees instead of being included in the provisional item of the police being available as surplus in case they were legally required to pay the full amount of Rs. 4,50,000. It would be better while negociations between Government and the Municipality were going on to put the amount in the way proposed. He should very much prefer that the negociations with regard to that matter would end in one thing, namely, that the Corporation would be entirely relieved from the cost of the police, because it was a department which should not be left to the Corporation to manage. The management of such a department required skill and a special knowledge for the preservation of peace and the safety of the inhabitants in the city. It was really an imperial charge and an imperial responsibility, and he thought that the Corporation would hail the day when the whole of the police would be entirely taken over by the Government. He hoped that the Municipality would be relieved from their responsibility in that respect, and although he had asked the Corporation on the last occasion to appoint a mixed committee on the express ground that they did not possess sufficient expert knowledge to deal with the question, yet he trusted they would not be called upon even to appoint that mixed committee. He then moved the amendment that the police grant be provisionally passed at Rs. 4,00,000.

Mr. Grattan Geary seconded the amendment and said that he thought it was quite clear that in any case the whole sum of four and a half lakhs would not be required in the present financial year. That sum was the maximum sum that might have been required if the contemplated augmentation of the strength of the police force had been carried out immediately. As a matter of fact that step had not yet been taken, and might be deferred for some months, and under no circumstances would the whole of the one lakh three thousand, the cost of augmentation, be required in the current year. Therefore, there was no reason why they should not now vote a provisional sum of four lakhs which would be adequate. With regard to the question of whether there was a mistake or not in the general total put before them by the Government, he thought it would be found that the Government had not included the cost, or at all events the whole cost of the police of the harbour in the Municipal charges. He believed there had been a controversy of some standing between the Port Trust and the Government as to these charges. Hitherto the Government had defrayed half of that charge out of the Municipal contribution of Rs. 2,80,000. The Port Trust was called upon to contribute one-half of the cost of the harbour police, and they contested the claim on the ground that under the New Municipal Act the harbour was part of the Municipality of Bombay. However that might be he would surmise that it was not to be apprehended that the whole cost would be thrown on the Municipality, for he thought the Government would induce the Port Trust to pay a moiety of the police as before. He thought they need not be under any apprehension lest that part of the charge should be thrown upon the Corporation. There were other items included in the four and a half lakhs, for instance, there were the police pensions, the rent of police lines, and police buildings. He believed they were included, but whether they were charges for which the Municipality might be called to contribute was a subject on which they had not as yet any information. But under no circumstances was it likely that they would have to pay more than or so much as four lakhs, therefore he supported the amendment of Mr. Mehta which would limit their Budget provisional allowance to four lakhs. He could hardly share the hope that Mr. Mehta had expressed that they would be relieved of the whole cost of the police, but they would have gained as the result of the controversy so far instead of having to pay the whole of the police charges as seemed to be contemplated ; it was now settled that a proportion that would not exceed three-fourths of the total cost would limit their liability. Whether they would gain anything more time would show.

Mr. D. E. Wacha withdrew his amendment on the original motion of which he had given notice, but remarked that his were entirely different grounds to those of Mr. Mehta by which he had intended to support it. He considered that Mr. Mehta deserved the greatest credit for discovering the error of the Government in their calculation. He also brought to the notice of the Corporation, the fact that the Madras police were organised on a much more economical basis than the Bombay police, and said that if a mixed committee was appointed, as Mr. Mehta had suggested, they might consider the whole matter of police organization.

Colonel Merewether said there seemed to be some confusion as to what were Dock Police, and what were Government Dockyard Police. Mr. Mehta, had, he understood, said that the Dock Police were paid by Government, and he wished to point out that they were entirely paid by the Port Trust. He thought it well to keep the two things quite distinct.

Mr. Mehta said that the police excluding the land police was grouped under three different designations, namely, the Dock, the Dockyard, and the Harbour Police. The Corporation contributed towards the cost of the Land Police, and had nothing whatever to do with the dock and other police.

Colonel Merewether observed that about a few years ago it was suggested to the Port Trust that half of the Harbour Police should be paid by them, but it was then pointed out that as the new Act was under consideration, the matter had better be put off till the Bill became law. Government, however, urged the Port Trust to pay the men as a temporary measure until the matter was finally settled, and they did so for two years, and when the Bill was passed the Port Trust declined to pay any more.

Mr. Carroll said that he had brought forward his motion formally. He had no objection to Mr. Mehta's amendment being adopted by the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

This was the last item on the budget estimates for 1892-93, which were passed at Rs. 66,32,978, and balance at the close of the year Rs. 9,17,339,—total Rs. 75,50,317.

NAGPADA SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

Dr. Blaney moved that the following be recorded :—"That, in view of the very inadequate accommodation now available for the Municipal Nagpada School, the Corporation be requested to consider the propriety of erecting a building for the school on a part of the site lately reclaimed in Tank Street, or of reserving it for such purpose.

The mover pointed out that Nagpada was certainly one of the most wretched places in Bombay for school accommodation. The children were next numerically to those of Bhuleshwar, and what the Committee wished to say to the Corporation was that a large Municipal tank had been filled in in the district and was now a lung to the city, and they thought that a small part of the ground might be used for building a school upon, when the Corporation considered the question of school extension in the city.

Mr. Mehta seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

THE DISMISSAL OF A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.

The Standing Committee recommended : That the Corporation be recommended to inform Mr. Enoch Solomon, with reference to his petition regarding his dismissal from the Municipal service, that the power of dismissal is vested in the Municipal Commissioner, and that the Corporation are unable to accede to Mr. Solomon's application," and that the Corporation are unable to interfere in the matter.

Mr. D. E. Wacha thought the Corporation was entitled to know what were the circumstances under which the man had been dismissed. He considered it rather a hard case ; it was arbitrary and unjust.

Dr. Viegas considered that the Standing Committee and the Commissioner appeared to proceed on the assumption that the Magistrate had some doubts about the guilt of the servant. He thought they ought to be careful how they dismissed an old Municipal servant.

Mr. Sayani said it would be a bad day for the Corporation if it constituted itself a court of appeal against the decisions of the Municipal Commissioner, unless, indeed, it was in a very exceptional case. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mehta expressed the same view.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would not go into the merits of the case or give a single reason for his action, as he alone was responsible for such action, and the whole authority rested with him. He did hold a very careful enquiry into the matter before he exercised the power, and he came to the decision that the man could no longer remain in the employ of the Municipality. The recommendation was adopted.

This concluded the business of the January agenda paper, and the Corporation adjourned.

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University yesterday evening, for the election of three members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year, and for the appointment of new Fellows to Faculties. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

After the minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine proposed Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart., C.S.I., as a member of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year.

This proposition was seconded by Dr. Arnott and was unanimously carried.

Dr. A. G. Viegas proposed, and Dr. Balchandra seconded, that Mr. Harkisandas Narottamdas be a member of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year.

Proposition carried.

Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., proposed, and the Rev. Fr. Dreackmann seconded, that Mr. C. Chambers, F.R.S., be a member of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year.

Proposition carried.

The Rev. Fr. Dreckmann proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate under bye-law 3, p. 22 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1891-92, the new Fellows be appointed to the several Faculties as under :—Shivram Vithul Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B., Arts and Law ; John Andrew Cassels, B.A., Arts ; Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji, B. A., Arts and Law ; Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Medicine ; Ratiram Durgaram Dave, B.A., Arts ; Walter C. Hughes, M.I.C.E., Engineering; Charles Henry Jopp, B.A., C.S., Arts and Law ; Mirza Hussein Khan, B.A., Arts and Law ; Basil Lang, Arts and Law ; Alfred Lingard, M.R.C.S., M.B., M.Ch., D.P.H., Medicine ; Patrocinio Lisboa, L.M., L.M. & S., M.R.C.S., Medicine ; W. R. MacDonell, M.A., Arts ; Thomas Duncan Mackenzie, C. S., Arts ; Surgeon-Major C. W. MacRury, Medicine ; Nanabhai Ardesar Moos, B.Sc., L.C.E., F.R.S.E., F. C. S., Arts and Engineering ; Tribhowandas Motichand Shah, L. M., Medicine. and Major H. O. Selby, R.E., Arts and Engineering.

Professor Hathornthwaite, in opposing the proposition, raised the question whether Major H. O. Selby, R.E., could be appointed to the Faculty of Arts. He said he had looked through the University Calendar, but could not find a single case in which a Royal Engineer had been appointed to that class, and he would like to hear some explanation to show why a precedent should now be established.

The Rev. Fr. Dreckmann thought Professor Hawthornthwaite was out of order ; but the best course would be to refer it to the Syndicate. He thought Major Selby was a very eminent engineer and mathematician, and was entitled to be appointed to the Faculty of Arts.

The chairman, speaking on behalf of the Syndicate, said the reason why Major Selby had been suggested was, because he was well-known in Bombay to be a man of general culture, and was very well read.

Professor Hawthornthwaite withdrew his opposition, and the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CAMP.

YESTERDAY morning the actual work of the volunteer camp at Mahaluxmi was commenced in right earnest. The Reveille at 5-30 had the camp up doing and at 6-30 the "fall in" was sounded, when two gun detachments were formed under Corporal Marsland and Sergeant Pinder. After about half-an-hour's drill another detachment, under Corporal Watson, went in for drill. The men who were not in the gun detachments were put through company drill. After gun drill the men were dismissed, when a great number adjourned to the swimming baths. By 8 breakfast was served, and by the time it was over the 'bus was ready to convey those who had to be at business early, to the Grant Road Railway Station.

Again in the evening at about 4 o'clock the 'bus was at the station in readiness to convey the men back to camp for the evening's drill.

Yesterday evening, at 5 p.m., the "fall in" was sounded, when those present fell in. Two gun detachments having been formed they were marched off for drill on the 10in. gun, the remainder being put through carbine drill.

BOMBAY RACES, 1892.

HANDICAP FOR THE ECLIPSE STAKES ¾ MILES.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Minton	10	3	Common	7	11
Burmah	9	7	Whitebird	7	11
Success	8	12	Pekin	7	7
Mistletoe	8	8	Velvet	7	0
Haughty Boy	8	7	Gladstone	6	10
Superiority	8	6	Hussar	6	7
Glen Maggie	8	3	How's That	6	7
Special	8	0	Star	6	4
Gazee	7	13			

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 7.

10 p.m.	77·2

SUNDAY, FEB. 8.

6 a.m.	75·2
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	81·1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s White Cross, 1,944 tons, Captain Charles Taylor, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Austrian, 1,632 tons, Captain P Mersa, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE s s Strathdon, 1,720 tons, Captain A Mc Lauchlan, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Amra, 161 tons, Captain Thos Costello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (3rd February), in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE s s Asama, 2,449 tons, Captain A smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (12th January), with a cargo of 1,318 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Raventhaler, 1,830 tons, Captain G Hanssen, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.H. Balckow	639	Hardcastle	C	B & P S N Co
,, Dunbar	1127	Porrett	H J	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Strathdon	1721	McLauchlan	K	W & A Graham & Co
,, Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
,, La Seyne	1151	Blanc	O	M Marritime Co
,, Raventhaler	1830	Hanssen	P	Glade & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Saburmati	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
,, Poonani	,,	,,

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich meantime.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
,, Clyde	2198	Parfitt	4	P & O S N Co.
,, Thibet	1665	Webmer	5	Do.
,, Serica	1736	Mackenzie	6	H J M Suleman
,, Berenice	1633	Mersa	7	I Janni
,, W. Hall	2620	Buck	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	London, Jan. 14.
	Asama (s)	Smith	Cardiff, Jan. 12.
	Amra (s)	Costello	Colombo, Feb. 3.
	Loodiana s	Hugill	Calcutta, Jan. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Pemba (s)	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.
	White Cross (s)	Taylor	Karachi.
	Berenice (s)	Mersa	China, &c.

The steamer Strathdon, Captain McLauchlan, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Ravenna for London, &c.
,, Pochumba for K. Coast and Karachi.
,, Kilwa for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—200 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Europa s—50 boxes bar soap, T Sharp and Co ; 2 casks glassware, J Runmall ; 3 packages glassware, S Cassum.
Roumania s—4 cases plate glass, S Dossajee ; 250 boxes tin plates, T Adunjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Drummond s—50 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Adowa s—20 casks ginger ale, M Nusserwanjee and Co ; 125 packages candles, S A S Dawood ; 18 bales printing paper, G V Shreecrishhnadas ; 41 packages paperss, H Abdoolally ; 33 cases soap, J A Kirkbride and Co ; 4 bales printing paper, M Sakharam Joshi ; 65 bales old news paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Rohilla s—3 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co.
Rannoch s—11 cases medicine, &c, L Abercrombie and Co.
Carthage s—2 cases stationery, &c, D B Mody.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—11 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.
R Rubattino s—10 cases brandy, Alex Schneider.

FROM CHARENTE.

Werneth Hall s—80 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—413½ cwts bedumuts, L Nupoo ; 25 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 119 bdles wool, Nuthoo Laljee ; 100 bales wool, Nursey Khatao ; 140 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co ; 50 bales wool, B Fukeerchund ; 250 cwts myrabollams, C Chutterbhooz ; 200 bales cotton fly and 100 bales twist, 215 bales gunny rags and 135 bales twist waste, Pragjee Heerjee and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 49 bales wool, P Dayall ; 40 bales cotton fly, R R Parakh and Co ; 100 bales cotton and 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

La Seyne s—11 cwts sandlewood, E Jehangherjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dunbar s—412 cwts jowaree, Ralli Brothers.
Werneth Hall s—999 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HULL.

Strathdon s—1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kent s—1,599 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 605 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 495 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kent s—200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nadir s—150 bales cotton, Ramgopal Foolchund ; 400 bales cotton, H Amooluckchand.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 tons old iron, T Jeevandas ; 3,050 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai ; 75 bales twist, Hajee C Joosub ; 40 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Jamshed Manufacturing Co ; 50 cales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 29 bales cotton, M Tunsookram ; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 50 bales grey yarn, The Indo-China Manufacturing Co ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, B Hurdial ; 140 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 125 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 200 bales twist and 1 bale shirtings, Framjee Sands and Co ; 200 bales cotton, N J Abraham.
Berenice s—55 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 44 cwts byssabole and 3½ cwts genda horns, Quan Lun Eaoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—70 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 100 bales twist, Beg M Hajee Abdool Reman ; 200 bales twist, Cawasjee Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—175 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 25 bales twist, The Jamshed Manufacturing Co ; 65 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co ; 40 bales twist, Jamshed Brothers and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton and 83 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 35 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co ; 25 bales twist, Jamshed Brothers and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Stevens, 2nd-Lt, Bo, 2nd Bed Regt, attached, 5th Bo L. on duty.
Sandford, Maj-Genl, Beng, R E, on duty, from Bangalore.
Blood, Col, Beng, R E, on duty, from Bangalore.
Wilkinson, Maj, Ms, R E, on duty, from Bangalore.
Boroyer, Maj, Beng, R E, on duty, from Bangalore.
Jones, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Bangalore.
Von Donop, Maj, Beng, R E, on duty, from Rangoon.
Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 7.

Hosie, Surg-Capt, Bo, Med Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Rynd, Col, Ms, I S C, on leave, from Madras.

FEBRUARY 8.

Parry, Surg-Capt, Bo, Md. Staff, on duty, from Deesa.
Mortelli, Lt-Col, Beng, I S C, from furlo, from England.
Leckie, Lt-Col, 19th Bo I, on leave, from Mhow.
Radcliff, Lt, Ms, I S C, from furlo, from England.
Kettlewell, Capt, Bo, Foreign Dept, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Radcliff, Lt, Ms, I S C, to join, to Balimo.
Rynd, Col, Ms, I S C, on leave, to Jeypore.
Cates, Surg-Col, Bo, I M S, on inspection duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th February, 1892.
Mahaluxmi Fort, 9th February, 1892.

DETAILS.

To-day.

Orderly Officer.—Lieut. H. W. Barrow ; next for duty, 2nd Lieut. L. Penny.

Orderly Sergt.—Corpl. J. Marsland ; next for duty, Corpl. J. P. Watson.

DRILLS.

To-day.

6-30 a.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun drill and Company drill.
5 p.m.— do. do. do.

The proficiency class will meet every evening at 9 o'clock at the Adjutant's Office.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th February, 1892.

1. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, the 10th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

2. The following dates are fixed for the "Bayley Shield" Competition :—10th February "E" Company ; and 11th February "B" Company.

3. There will be Company drill for "F" Company to-day, the 9th instant, and Friday, the 12th instant, at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-30 p.m.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company :—No. 3227 Vol. J. W. Jones.

5. "A" Company Team will fire for the Wyer Cup Competition on Wednesday, the 10th instant, and for the Bayley Shield Competition on Friday, the 12th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 7 o'clock, this morning. Carbines to be worn.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT. 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE said ELECTION being a "Contested Election," I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all the persons validly nominated, with their respective abodes and descriptions; and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as Proposers and Seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Thomas Blaney ...	Grant Road........	Coroner of Bombay and Medical Practitioner.	The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.	Mr. G. Cotton.
2	The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.	Kavasji Patel Tank Road, Girgam.	Member of the Bombay Legislative Council and Merchant and Agent.	Mr. G. Cotton..........	Mr. Thomas Blaney.
3	Col. W. H. Wilson......	Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.	Commissioner of Police, Bombay.	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram.	Mr. Kavasji Hormasji.
4	Mr. Grattan Geary ...	2 Pawai Road, Malabar Hill.	Proprietor, "Bombay Gazette."	Do.	Col. W. H. Wilson
5	Mr. Behramji Nasarvanji Servai.	Mazagon Road ...	Retired gentleman and Justice of the Peace.	Mr. G. Cotton	Khan Bahadur M. K. Marzban, C.I.E.
6	Mr. Kavasji Pestonji...	Girgam Road, Chira Bazar.	Medical Practitioner.	Col. W. H. Wilson ...	Mr. Kavasji Hormasji.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. J. Kavasji Jehanghier.	Mr. P. M. Mehta.
7	Mr. Hormasji Kharsetji Kurlawala.	51, Frere Road Fort.	Assistant Income Tax Collector.	Mr. Grattan Geary ...	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. R. M. Sayani	Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhai Bart., C.S.I.	Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. I. E.
8	Mr. Jamsetji Kharshedji Kama.	Mount Castle, Victoria Road, Mazagon.	Solicitor, High Court, Bombay.	The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.	Mr. P. M. Mehta.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram.	Mr. Reginald Gilbert.
9	Captain W. P. Walshe.	Byculla	Supdt. H. M's House of Correction.	Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas.	Mr. Behramji Nasarvanji Servai.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhai Bart., C.S.I.	Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas.
10	Mr. Kaikhushro Naoroji Kabraji.	11 Thakurdwar ...	Journalist	Col. G. Merewether, R. E.	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Khan Bahadur M. K. Murzban, C.I.E.	Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.	Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas.
11	Mr. Selim Solomon ...	Woodlands, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.	Manager of the Firm of David Sassoon & Co.	Mr. S. D. Sassoon	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram.
12	Khan Bahadur Muncherji K. Murzban, C. I. E.	Gulestan, Waudby Road, Esplanade	Executive Engineer at the Presidency.	Col. G. Merewether, R. E.	The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. R. M. Sayani	Mr. P. M. Mehta.
13	Mr. John Samuel Maidment.	Victoria Road, Byculla.	Assistant Superintendent of Stamps.	Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. I. E.	Mr. J. F. Vaz.
14	Mr. Eknath Rughunath Khote.	Malabar Hill.	Merchant	Mr. R. M. Sayani.......	Khan Bahadur Mancherji K. Murzban, C. I. E.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. G. Cotton..........	The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.
15	Mr. Hasambhai Visram.	Breach Candy. ...	Merchant	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram.	Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibhoy.
16	Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai.	Girgam Back Road.	Justice of the Peace and Solicitor, High Court.	Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta.	Mr. Framji Dinsha Petit.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Khan Bahadur Behramji Dadabhai.	Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji.
17	Mr. Shamrao Pandurang.	273, Lohar Street.	Justice of the Peace and Attorney-at-Law.	Mr. Kashinath Vithoba.	Rao Bahadur Narayen Balwant Bhise.
18	Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed.	Byculla.	Merchant	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram.	Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas.
19	Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare.	471-3, Girgam, Breach Candy Road.	Attorney, High Court, and Justice of the Peace.	Mr. Dosabhai Framji, C. S. I.	Mr. G. Cotton.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali, C. I. E.	Mr. F. R. Vikaji.
20	Mr. Darasha Ruttonji Chichgur.	Girgam Road, Market.	Shipping Agent at Bombay.	Mr. H. Curwen	Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengali, C.I.E.
21	Mr. Narayenrao Meghaji Lokhande.	Haines Road, Jacob Circle.	Proprietor and Editor of the Dinbandhu Newspaper.	Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali, C.I.E.	Rai Bahadur Luchmonsingh.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. H. M. Phipson......	Mr. Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni.
22	Mr. Anandrao Narayen.	Parel Hill.	Landed Proprietor.	Mr. Grattan Geary ...	Brigade Surgeon S. O.'B. Banks.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.	Mr. R. M. Sayani.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Col. W. H. Wilson......	Col. G. Merewether, R.E.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai Visram.	Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas.
23	Brigade Surgeon S. O'Brien Banks.	Marine Lines	Brigade Surgeon Indian Medical Service.	Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir.	Brigade Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, M.D.
24	Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta.	117, Nepean Sea Road.	Barrister-at-Law..	Mr. G. Cotton...........	Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart.	Mr. Budrudin Tyabji.
25	Mr. J. F. Fernandez ...	Bombay	Government Pensioner.	Mr. Harkisandas Narotumdas.	Mr. K. M. Shroff.
26	Luis Maria Valladares..	Matharpakadi ...	Do.	Mr. Jamsetji Kharshedji Jamsetji.	Mr. Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni.
27	Mr. J. P. Baird	Mazagon............	General Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunder.	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram.	Mr. Kaikhasro, N. Kabraji.
28	Brigade Surgeon George Archibald Maconachie, M. D.	Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.	Brigade Surgeon Indian Medical Service.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, C.S.I.	Col. G. Merewether, R. E.
29	Mr. Reginald Gilbert .	Ridge, Malabar Hill.	Member of the Firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani.	Mr. R. S. Campbell ...	Mr. R. M. Sayani
30	Mr. Amirudin Tyabji...	Khetwady Main Road.	H. M.'s Justices of the Peace and Municipal Councillor.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, C.S.I.	Mr. G. Cotton.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram.	Mr. Dinshaw Edalji Wacha.
31	Mr. Naoroji Behramji Suntook.	Gudkawady, Marine Lines, Wellington Street.	Landed Proprietor.	Mr. R. M. Sayani	The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.
32	Mr. Charles Holtzendorf Byrne.	Cumbala Hotel, Cumbala Hill.	Freight Broker ...	Mr. W. Thacker........	Mr. J. A. Cassels
33	Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale.	64, Lohar Chall...	University Pensioner.	Mr. P. Peterson.........	The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.
34	Mr. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff.	27, Meadow Street, Fort.	Medical Practitioner.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, C.S.I.	Mr. Kavasji Hormasji.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Alfred King	Captain W. P. Walshe
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi.	Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram.	Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act, I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a Meeting of the Justices to be held at the Town Hall on the 15th instant at 4 P.M.

Voting Papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the Meeting.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th February, 1892.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેખઆદમની કં૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

THE revised quotations for American Arrivals in Liverpool, which were not given in Saturday's usual Cotton telegram have meantime been wired, and show a decline of 5-64d. in all positions, the extreme rates being 3 23-32d. for February and February-March deliveries, and 3 29-32d. for June-July. Our report of Saturday evening contained all other news under that day's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	2,46,703
" " Branches...	"	"	6,49,042
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	24,12,683
Government Securities	"	"	17,58,641
Loans "	Inc.	"	10,45,421
Bills Discounted.....................	"	"	3,73,539
Cash with other Banks............	"	"	1,35,462
Cash and Currency Notes.........	Dec.	"	22,12,985

The advance of one per cent. in the Presidency Bank's rates at the weekly board meeting last Thursday, making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. per annum indicatde that a greater demand for accommodation had begun to make itself felt since the issue of the Return at the beginning of the week; and this is borne out by the Statement of Affairs made known this afternoon, which discloses a decrease in the Banks Cash Balance during the past week of 22½ lakhs, making the balance stand at 159 lakhs. The principal movement has been in Private Deposits, which have diminished by 24½ lakhs; but a material increase, say, of 10½ lakhs, has also taken place in Loans; while the addition to Bills Discounted has been less than half what it was in the week preceding, at 3¾ lakhs. Altoge ther, the increase in trade requirements is represented by some 38½ lakhs, compared with an expansion of 5 lakhs in the week before; a part of the withdrawal in the period under notice having been met by the realization of Government Securities and an addition to Public Deposits.

COTTON has been dull in tone here to-day, in sympathy with advices from governing markets for the staple, and only a small business has transpired, while prices have given way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have purchased 1,000 bales, consisting of 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 153-3½; 200 Bengals, at Rs. 157; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 156; Khangaum, at Rs. 155½; and Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 170; while the Mills have taken only 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 152-3; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 155; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 154 per candy.

Cloudy and unseasonable weather prevailed at Agra and Delhi in the Bengal Cotton circle this morning, and though the weather had become bright at Cawnpore and Beawar in the same circle, ten cents of rain had previously fallen in the former district; and, in all, Cotton was only arriving in small quantities. Fourteen cents of rain had also fallen since the middle of last week at Nagpore in the Oomra circles, and five cents at Wudwan in the Dhollera circle, and cloudy weather prevailed at one or two other districts in these circles, and also at Broach where picking was general, Cotton arriving in small quantities, and the quality of the crop promising. Picking has commenced at Dhollera and Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle; and, at Wadwan, Cotton prospects were much improved. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, picking of the first sowing had partially begun.

WHEAT.—Saturday's advices have made this market steady but no more to-day, and only a moderate export business has been done, while prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been quiet, with a small business passing. *Linseed* has declined an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-13-6 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt.; but other kinds are unaltered in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton..........................	6,722	bales.
Wheat..........................	13,757	cwt.
Linseed	6,917	"
Gingelly	12,579	"
Groundnuts	1,590	"
Castorseed	2,568	"

FREIGHTS are steady and unchanged at previous rates; but takers of room are scarce, and no fresh business to speak of has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened this morning weaker at a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. from Saturday evening's quotations in presence of the weaker news regarding Silver; and Calcutta rates also coming lower throughout the day, this market gave way still further, and a moderate amount of Merchants' Paper came out at 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits for February-March delivery, and later on, a little at 1s. 4 1-16d.; the demand for Bank Remittance, however, having been only nominal. The market closed weak as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand......1s. 3 29-32d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3⅞d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 3 31-32d.		"
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.	...1·69	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was pretty steady during the greater part of the day at 1-16 per cent. below Saturday's final rates for Fours, 105⅜ having been quoted for Money, and 105 5-16 for the March account; but before the close ⅛ per cent. lower was named, the cash price leaving off at 105¼. For 4½ per Cents 104 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been more doing in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, as well as in Press Shares; and in the case of the former an advance in rates has been established in a number of cases, at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, FEB. 8.

The barometer has fallen slowly in the western desert on the south-west of the Peninsula and Lower Burma, and risen elsewhere, the changes being brisk in central stations. Readings continue to be very uniform, but are relatively high over the central parts of the country, and relatively low over Lower Burma and off the Malabar Coast. Winds blow south-westerly at the head of the Bay, northerly to westerly in Madras, and Easterly in Bombay, elsewhere the directions are variable. The force is almost everywhere light or moderate. The temperature has risen in Malabar and part of Bengal and Burma, and fallen almost everywhere else. The fall is rapid in several central stations. The mean temperature still exceeds the normal in all Provinces, but the excess is much smaller than of late. Rain has fallen over Central and the North-West Provinces. Poona has received sixty-four cents, Saugor and Gorakhpur twenty-five, Hoshangabad and Nagpur about fifteen, Seoni, Indore, Neemuch, Allahabad, and Cawnpore about ten, and Sibsagar, Benares, Lucknow, Jhansi, Khandwa, Pachmarhi, and Jubbulpore about five cents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th February, as compared with the statement of the 30th January 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 30 Rs.	Feb. 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.........	53,08,246	55,54,949
Do. do. at Branches.........	22,70,262	29,19,304
Other Deposits	3,88,92,283	3,64,79,669
Post Bills	7,070	5,074
Cash Credits, undrawn	41,03,375	33,08,734
Rs. ..	6,40,31,236	6,17,17,661
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,09,03,561	91,44,920
Cash Credits on do. do.	84,07,546	85,04,407
Loans do. do. do.	83,25,363	93,70,786
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,529	3,032
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,73,06,305	1,76,84,814
Stamps, &c.	18,386	20,586
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,424		
Amt. applied in reduction ,, 2,85,000		
	3,92,359	3,92,42
Bullion	3,00,003	3,00,003
Cash Balances with other banks.	2,59,348	3,91,840
Cash and Currency Notes	1,81,14,831	1,59,01,849
Rs. ..	6,40,31,236	6,17,17,661

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 30th January, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	30,948	33,682	..	2,734	..	21,410
Goods	60,833	50,788	10,045	..	4,613	..
Other earnings........	9,762	7,175	2,587	..	8,861	..
Weekly total	1,01,543	91,645	9,898	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	4,29,107	4,37,010	..	..	..	7,903

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

JAMES—January 15, at Hyde-park, wife of W B James, 2nd Bengal Lancers, of a son.

McWILLIAM—January 15, at Cornwall-gardens, S W, wife of O G R McWilliam, Bengal C S (Retired), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONINGHAM—FOOTE—January 12, at St Michael's Church, Chester-square, S W Major C Coningham, Worcestershire Regt, son of late Lieut-Gen H Coningham Madras Cavalry, to Constance Ward Foote, daughter of late Admiral H R Foote.

DURNFORD—SPARLING—January 7, at St Mary's Paddington, the Rev R P Durnford, son of late Capt A Durnford, Indian Cavalry, to Marie, Louise Labouchere Sparling daughter of late Rev W S Sparling, LLD Cambs.

MILWARD—CLOWSER—January 14, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, G H S Milward, son of G Milward, JP, of Lechlade Manor, Gloucestershire, to Edith, daughter of late G L Clowser, C E, of Bombay and Brighton.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—January 16, in London F O Anderson, Lieut Indian SC, son of late Col J C Anderson, RE, CSI, 29.

BELL—January 16, at Beckenham, Charlotte, widow of Gen J Bell H M Madras Army, 79.

BINGHAM—January 10, Capt T R D Bingham of Wartnaby Hall, Leicestershire, late Bengal Staff Corps, 57.

BROWN—January 16, at High Wycombe, Maria Julia, widow of J Brown, H E I C S, 72.

CARWITHEN—January 11, at Hyde-park, W. L Carwithen, late of India Office, 59.

CHRISTIE—January 15, at Ealing, T B Christie, MD, CIE, late Medical Superintendent of the Royal India Asylum, and the North Riding Asylum, York.

CRAMER—January 14, at Bayswater, W, Marian Esther Angelica Cramer, widow of Lieut-Col J H Cramer (late of the Madras Army), and daughter of late F Cramer, 82.

DICK—January, 13, at Torquay, Louisa, daughter of late A Dick, Bengal CS, 76.

ELLIOT—January 7, at Upper Norwood, Louisa, widow of late Capt G Elliot, 6th Light Cavalry, and Paymaster of the Ceded Districts of Bellary, 87.

GISBORNE—January 8, at Walton on Trent, Anne Frushard Widow of M Gisborne, and daughter of late Rev D Brown, of Calcutta, 87.

GREER—December 17, at Bannu, Punjaub A C Greer, Bengal, CS, son of late H R Greer, Royal Military College Sandhurst.

HARVEY—January 16, at Ennis, Sarah, widow of Surg Maj C A Harvey, Madras Retired List.

KAYE—January 19, at Finboro-road, SW, J Kaye, of Long Ditton and Folkestone, son of late J Kaye, Accountant-General and Civil Auditor of Recorders Court, Bombay, 72.

KEMP—January 20, at 14, Denmark terrace, Brighton, F B Kemp, late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, son of late T R Kemp, MP for Lewes.

MACLEAN—January 12, at Upper Norwood, Anna Maria, widow of Major-Genl J N Maclean, 1st Madras Light Cavalry.

MORRISON—January 11, at Ealing J S Morrison, MD, late Bengal Medical Establishment, 70.

MULLINS—January 14, at Bayswater, W C Mullins, Secretary of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China 52.

OWEN—January 18, Helen Victoria Eliza (Eft), daughter of Col A Owen (Bengal S C) and Bella, his late wife.

ROBINSON—January 14, at St Leonards on Sea, S H Robinson, late of Ghoosery Howrah, Bengal, 75.

ST. AUBYN—January 16, at Warwick-Crescent, W Caroline Anne, wife of Lieut-Col E P St Aubyn, Retired List H M Indian Army, and daughter of late M F Gordon, of Abergeldie Castle, Aberdeenshire.

WILLOUGHBY—January 14, at Bolton-gardens, W, Eliza Ann, widow of late Major-Gen M F Willoughby, CB, late Bombay Artillery.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1892.

INDIA is not the only country in which the problem of providing employment for the victims of the higher education has to be dealt with, and is found very difficult to solve. The *Nouvelle Revue* publishes an article which gives a deplorable account of the results arrived at in France by the development of the theoretical "education," which has until quite lately been regarded as the last word of civilization in all that concerns the enlightenment and happiness of the nations which are in the van of progress. M. A. Albalat asserts and even essays to prove that things have come to such a pass that Frenchmen may be divided into those who hold posts under Government and those who seek them. This he attributes to free education and political equality, which have reduced every one to a dead level and converted the French nation once so fertile in ideas into a nation of civil servants and schoolmasters. M. Albalat might have strengthened his argument if he had called to mind that in pre-revolutionary France every Province had an educational system, more or less in harmony with its special aptitudes and needs, and that the thirty-six Universities existing under the old monarchy, and abolished at the Revolution secured for France an intellectual predominance in Europe, which the one University organised by Napoleon and since maintained has not known how to continue or renew. As matters are now the struggle for life takes the form of a race for places under Government. The Republic has multiplied posts of all kinds, beyond royal or imperial precedent, as a means of influencing the electorate in favour of the present *regime*. But numerous as are the places, the number of the place-seekers makes it impossible that one man in a thousand can succeed in obtaining the coveted prize. An official list of vacancies and applicants in the Department of the Seine made public a few months since, puts the state of things in a lurid light. Four vacancies for junior clerks were sought by 4,394 applicants. For male teachers, 42 vacancies, 1,847 applicants; for female teachers, 54, places, 7,139 applicants; drawing masters, 3 vacancies, 147 applicants; Custom-house clerks, 165 vacancies, 2,778 applicants. For one vacancy for a surveyor, there were 1,338 applicants. What must have been the plight of the 1,337 surveyors who failed to obtain the post? What of the seven thousand and eighty-nine female teachers who sought in vain for the fifty-two vacancies? The Government of the Republic can scarcely do more than it has done to meet the demand for State employment, which the gift of free education to every one has stimulated. The civil service, the post office, the telegraph department, and the schools have increased their staffs far beyond practical requirements.

We seem to be reading over again the familiar jobations about the Hindu graduates who look to the Government as their *ma bap*, when we read that the result of the new system of compulsory education in France is that a large number of Frenchmen have only one dream, to be kept by the State out of the public taxes. As in India, the young man who draws Government pay, however small, is an ideal son-in-law, and is in request by the parents of marriageable daughters. On the other hand, the thousands of young women who obtain the higher education with a view to positions as teachers, find that there is no employment, while marriage is becoming yearly more impracticable. Bitter complaints from the disappointed candidates for situations as school-mistresses fill the ears of the Minister of Public Instruction. Quite recently there were 12,000 female teachers waiting for employment and none to be had. The State promises them respectable employment with a secure income and thousands of them are without posts and on the verge of despair. M. Albalat says that no one will ever know the number of these victims of Arithmetic and French History who become the prey to temptation and are swallowed up in the great gulf of vice: "Nothing is more sad than this result of our theoretical, Utopian, and modern education. We talk of a Fourth Estate, the working men, there is now a Fifth Estate, that of the women who have to earn their living by their brains." If this be the result of the theoretical and literary education, the modern technical education is not much of an improvement. M. Albalat says that in Paris technical instruction suffers from too much support, and that too many things are taught. These are two objections which do not apply to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. No one can say that our local Technical Institute suffers from too much support, or that the two groups of subjects to which its curriculum is confined are too many or that the teaching staff is too large. At one drawing-school in Paris there are twelve teachers to forty pupils. At the technical school for book-binding there are ten teachers for theoretical and twenty-seven for practical subjects, drawing salaries amounting to 130,000 francs, yet the number of pupils turned out thoroughly trained for book-binding is few. It is a subject of general complaint that the pupils from big technical schools find the greatest difficulty in getting employment. They have often to begin their apprenticeships anew. Others finding no work in the shops are glad to become clerks. The Municipal Council contemplates a reform of the system of technical instruction with the view of getting more practical results for the money expended. It is satisfactory to learn that the technical instruction given to girls is more successful than that given to boys. That there is room for improvement in practical methods employed is evidenced in the amazing fact that the Minister of Instruction has directed that the telephone wires from Paris to London are to be placed for an hour a week at the disposal of the pupils in the public schools who are studying modern languages, so that they may acquire a good English pronunciation. English as she is spoke through the telephone!

If education of the modern type, whether literary or technical, fail to enable Frenchmen to get employment either under the Government or in the workshops, the German youth, who have laboriously worked their way through the University are in no better case. An official return showed that in Berlin, in the year 1889, sixty-seven per cent. of the commercial employés were engaged on incomes of 100 marks (£5) per annum—not per mensem, as Bombay employès will please to understand. All the year one-third of the commercial employés did not receive even this small remuneration—they were out of employment. It may be said that in the liberal professions the higher culture which enabled the soldier of the fatherland to conquer France with the Iliad in his pocket, has its value also in civil life. But it has not. The number of University students, which was little less than 14,000 in 1874, had just doubled in 1884, and has gone on increasing ever since. The medical students rose in number from 5,000 to 6,500 in two years; medicine was overcrowded. It was the same with the law. Irrespective of the University students, the Academies of Agriculture, of Forestry, Architecture, and Commerce, were passing more students, who were jostling each other and could not obtain employment. What wonder that the Kæsar William tells his soldiers that in the good time coming they must be prepared to shoot down their own parents and other relations, at his bidding to maintain social order, and that the Chancellor Von Caprivi is indignant that resignation is not taught in the schools in view of the troublous times in store for everybody? It would really look as if the higher culture, and for that matter the new technical culture also, is a delusion and a snare for the rising generation. The question surely presses for an answer whether the scheme of modern education is precisely the kind which modern conditions require? Sir John Strachey is of opinion that the worst results of English education in India are found in those whose education is "merely literary" which is simply saying that it is not the system which best suits the needs and aptitudes of the Hindu. But is higher education given to the modern European that which best fits him to cope with the exigencies of the struggle for life intensified beyond all previous experience by the rapid development of the new element of cosmopolitan competition.

IN referring the other day to the observations of an eminent French official, M. Henri Monod, on the attitude of the French authorities in regard to quarantine, we quoted M. Monod's opinion that the inspection under the Native Passenger Ships' Act should be made obligatory instead of facultative. The opinion is not one which we are inclined to dispute. It is necessary, however, to point out that M. Monod's account of the way in which inspections are carried out applies to a past state of things, and applied much more nearly to other Indian ports than to Bombay. Bombay has the advantage of having a whole time medical officer, who inspects every pilgrim before the steamer leaves port. In Calcutta and Rangoon, until recently, a much less efficient system was followed. There the port medical officer, who was not a whole time officer, was in the habit of making a less searching examination of pilgrims, seldom seeing more than one-half. The thoroughness with which the work has been done here has been recognised by the Egyptian sanitary authorities, who have frequently imposed quarantine against Calcutta, while arrivals from Bombay have been allowed to pass. Recently, however, we hear from Calcutta, orders have been given by the Government of India that the inspection in that port and in Rangoon shall be carried out with the same thoroughness as in Bombay. Thus the deficiency indicated by M. Monod is in a fair way of being remedied. M. Monod's criticism, however, illustrates the prevailing tendency to blame India whenever an epidemic breaks out. But if pressure could be brought to bear upon the Turkish Government to remedy the condition of the chief places of pilgrim resort under its rule. Now and again accounts are given of the sanitary condition of Jedda, and more especially of Mecca, which are almost beyond belief. About a year ago the *British Medical Journal* estimated that in ordinary years twenty per cent. of the pilgrims at Mecca die, and thirty-five per cent. when cholera breaks out. Small-pox apparently is thought little of, for it is the custom to allow men in all stages of the disease, and even those who have died from it, to lie about the streets and sides of the roads of Jedda. It is there, or at the quarantine station of Camaran, that the epidemic as a rule breaks out, for conditions favouring epidemic abound on all hands. At Camaran, where all Indian pilgrims have to quarantine for ten days before they proceed to Jedda, the water is well nigh as bad as it can be, and the pilgrims have to put up in sheds of the most insanitary condition.

To quarantine general Indian traffic as a precaution against introducing cholera into Europe, while this state of things is allowed to prevail in the Red Sea, is like looking for the stars at midday, and now that eminent French sanitary authorities have taken up the question there may be some chance of an improvement. But it need not be pretended that everything is done on this side that ought to be done to bring the pilgrim traffic within range of reasonably sanitary conditions. Reasonably sanitary we say, because in the nature of things such a traffic must necessarily be conducted under conditions which make sanitation difficult. As a rule the habits of pilgrims—those of the poorer classes in particular—are filthy. Many are very old; quite as many are in a debilitated condition and unfit to resist the attacks of disease; others start without food, and would starve but for the charity of fellow-passengers, almost as poor as themselves. The regulation of a traffic conducted under conditions such as those must severely tax the resources of public hygiene, and though the figures are appallingly large, it is scarcely surprising that the ratio of the deaths per thousand per annum on twelve pilgrim ships that left Bombay in 1890 was nearly 250, while the ratio on the return voyages was nearly 300. Still, we are glad of the opportunity that M. Monod has given us to call attention to at least one direction, in which the existing regulations might be altered with advantage. There can be no doubt that the space allotted to pilgrims is insufficient. The allowance of space 'tween decks is nine superficial feet per adult, six feet by one and-a-half. This is just enough for each adult passenger, but it is not enough for a passenger and his luggage. The pilgrim is the last person in the world to look upon his belongings as *impedimenta*, and he cannot be separated from them. Thus space which the Act intends to be sleeping space is really used as stowage room, and the pilgrims who are crowded out from 'tween decks lie about exposed to the wind and rain and to worse evils. This is a clear departure from the intention of the Act, but until the minimum space insisted upon has been increased we shall not see a greatly improved state of things.

BEFORE the Fourth Magistrate is appointed to diminish the pressure of cases in the existing Police Courts, a number of conflicting representations have been made as to the best site for the Court in which he is to sit. Suggestions have been made by residents in the remoter and least populous suburbs, that the new Court should be established with especial reference to the scanty inhabitants of Coorla, Mahim, Matunga, Worlee, and with this view Dadur is recommended to the favourable consideration of Government. Now Dadur is quite as far from the remoter parts of these districts as is Byculla or Mazagon and much more difficult of access. Besides the population is so sparse that local cases in the ordinary course of things must be for years to come few and unimportant. The dense population of the manufacturing districts of the city which have their centre in Byculla outnumber manifold the scattered residents in Mahim woods, the brick-fields of Worlee, and the wilds of Matunga. There, if anywhere, a Police Magistrate's Court can always find cases for disposal ready to the hand of justice. An essential part of Police Court machinery consists of the solicitors and barristers, whose duty it is to bring home crime to the guilty and justify innocence. What is the prospect of procuring the attendance of counsel or solicitors any at Dadur? Very little for those who cannot afford to pay the busy practitioner for his whole working day. Then there is the question of economising the police force, which is at present overworked. It would be a very serious addition to the labours of policemen who have been out on night duty to proceed next day several miles to the Police Court to give evidence, and then after the usual delay to have to return to their abode as best they could. The most central and the most easily accessible position for the new court would be a point as near as might be to the new Byculla railway bridge, which is traversed by the tramway and is close to a great railway station. If no suitable building can be secured at that exact spot, the most convenient and practical alternative would be found in the utilisation of the large building in Mazagon until recently in the occupation of the Army Clothing Department. It is very undesirable to place a Police Court in an isolated position such as Dadur; at Byculla or in the part of Mazagon abutting on Byculla the Court would be within reach of any assistance required in an emergency.

SURGEON-MAJOR CAMERON MACDOWALL, who served in the Bombay Army about nine years ago, and had retired on pension, died on the 16th ult., at the age of fifty-nine years, at his residence Place Malesherbes, Paris. He was buried on the 19th ult. in the Church of St. Francois-de-Sales, his own parish. The deceased had received his medical training in Paris.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GREAVES, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, will arrive at the Victoria Terminus, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 10th instant. The arrival will be private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired the following morning to announce his Excellency's arrival. His Excellency will on Thursday inspect the troops at Colaba.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, an amount of four lakhs was passed for the police charges. The Budget was finally passed at Rs. 66,32,978, and with balance at the close of the year Rs. 9,17,339, amounted to Rs. 75,50,317. The consideration of the Budget has occupied close upon six weeks.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Town Hall last evening. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the secretary, read a report, which showed that the Society was in a flourishing condition; and the Hon. Sir Raymond West, who presided, addressed a few words of farewell to the Society, saying that though he would be in England he would not forget them, and hoped to send an occasional paper to Bombay to be read before the Society.

MR. F. SOUTHWELL PIPER, whose intention it was to work with the late Lieutenant Mansfield, R.N.R., in his proposed rain-compelling experiments, has been elected a member of the Balloon Society of Great Britain, and has been asked to become foreign secretary for the Society, which office, we understand, he means to accept.

COLONEL E. S. REYNOLDS, Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, arrived in Baroda yesterday morning.

HER HIGHNESS MAHALSABAI, widow of the ex-Gaekwar the late Malharao, and who had been on a pilgrimage to Dwarka, returned to her retreat in the Nowsaree division last Friday evening.

THE Balloon Society's gold medal had been granted to the late Lieutenant Edward Mansfield by the Society at a meeting held just before his death.

IT is notified that the 5th Burma Battalion will consist of four companies of Sikhs, two of Hindustani Hindus, and two of Punjabi Mahomedans; and the 6th Burma Battalion of two companies of Sikhs, two of Jats, three of Punjabi Mahomedans, and one of Pathans.

THE Government of India have decided not to proceed further in the negotiations with the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company for construction of the line to Simla, thus confirming recent anticipations of the chances of the hill railway.

VISITORS to Simla will find the Simla bazaar fresh and bright in a new coat of paint; while the hideous gap left by the great fire will be filled up with fine new shops, with which the unwholesome old ones contrast very unhappily.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR CHARLES BERNARD ON INDIAN REGENERATION.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Sir Charles Bernard, K.C.S.I., delivered a lecture at Whitechapel, on Saturday, in the course of which he deprecated England's action relative to child-marriages in India. He believed in a remedy being obtained by the people themselves and he favoured letting the natives of India work out their own social, commercial, and political regeneration.

THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 7.

Mr. Secretary Blaine has publicly announced that he does not intend to stand as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

FATAL FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, FEB. 7.

The Hotel Royal in this city was destroyed by fire last night. The hotel was crowded with visitors who were asleep at the time the fire broke out. Fifty of the inmates perished.

THE FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 8.

The whole of the members of the Commission have returned to Poona from the districts. Local enquiries having been completed some important witnesses are likely to be examined in Poona, among whom will be the Honourable Mr. Ranade, Special Judge, appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, several subordinate judges, and some officials and others from Sind, &c.

The entire Commission went out on 5th ultimo to Khedgaon, where they encamped for several days and examined the ryots and sowcars of the surrounding villages. The Commission next went to Dhond for a day, and then proceeded to Patas and Supa; and afterwards split up into three parties. Mr. Neill, the president, and Mr. Leslie Porter, the secretary, went to Sholapore; Mr. Hammick and Mr. Evans to Ahmednagar; while Mr. Ibbetson and Mr. Lely to Sattara. The Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar, C.I.E., was not well enough to go out into the districts. The parties went to several places in their respective districts and had ryots and sowcars examined. These people were asked generally as to what their state financially was before the Act was introduced, and what their present state was subsequent to the passing of the Act. The ryots were next examined individually as to their indebtedness, and how they had got into debt. The sowcars were also examined, and asked if they had anything to complain of concerning the Act, and wherever village munsiffs, registrars, or conciliators could be found they were questioned as to their procedure under the Act. The sowcars generally appeared to be in favour of the restitution of the old law, as they did not want the ryots' land or cattle to be exempt from attachment. Some of the ryots appeared to like the new Act, while others again disliked it, as it made it difficult for them to borrow. One cultivator boldly declared that he liked the old law as far as borrowing was concerned.

THE NEXT NATIONAL CONGRESS.

It has been definitely decided that the next Indian National Congress will be held at Allahabad as originally settled. Mr. Bannerjee, of Allahabad, accepted the post of joint-secretary of the Congress, in place of Pandit Adjudhianath (deceased).

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, FEB. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this evening.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Looksley Hall arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, FEB. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 8.

The H. M. S. Orontes. from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats irregular.

Good Dhollera 3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 69⅝

4½ per cent. „ 68¾

Bar Silver 41 11-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenereffe, perfect Via Lisbon St Vincent, interrupted.
Telegraphic communication with Assab Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Passiet.
Route via El Arich interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th February, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	7	4	50 p.m.	13	52
Teheran	8	12	28 p.m.	1	6
Suez	8	2	25 p.m.	..	37

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 8th February, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	23	—	6
„ Kurrachee	...	14	—	1
„ Madras	..	34	—	1

POONA SPRING SKY MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 8.

The attendance was a good one; but the fields were rather poor. The speculation was brisk and three bookmakers were present.

1ST RACE.—"The Substitution Stakes."—Rs. 199 to winner; Rs. 49 from fund to 2nd. Galloways running in this race who have won a race or handicap with Rs. 199 added previous to time of starting claimable at Rs. 600. Claiming as in Colonials. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Distance 3 furlongs. 13-3 to carry 10st. 7lbs. Allowances 3 lbs. per quarter inch. Penalties—Winners of a race or handicap with Rs. 199 and upwards added, once 5, twice 9, thrice or oftener 14lbs. Winners of a race or handicap with Rs. 500 or more added to carry a special extra penalty for one such win of 4, for two or once of Rs. 1,000 8lbs., 3 or once of Rs. 1,500 12lbs. Penalties accumulative. Entrance Rs. 5.

Mr Woolner's ch a gal Lawyer, 10st 4lb, Owner...... 1
Mr Pennel's ch a p Millbeck, 9st 3lb, Native........... 2
Capt P H Slee's g cb m Lena, 10st 7lb, Capt Anderson.......... 3

Whitebird scratched. The race was own easily. Time—40 seconds. Also ran Cupid.

2ND RACE.—"The Eclipse Stakes."—Rs. 199 to winner; Rs. 49 from fund to 2nd. Ponies running in this race who have won a race or handicap with Rs. 199 added previous to starting claimable at Rs. 600. For all ponies. Distance ½ mile. Weight for inches raised 14lbs. Penalties as in the Colonials. Claiming as in Colonials.

Mr Cursetjee's b a p Hermit, 9st 5lb, Jessa........... 1
Aga Z Shah's g a p Pekin, 10st 3lb, Mr May........... 2
Mr Harvey's ch cb p Friendship, 10st 10lb, Capt Welman........... 3

Hermit won by a neck. Time—55 min. Also ran Blood.

3RD RACE.—"The Charger's Race."—Rs. 199 to winner and Rs. 49 to 2nd from fund. For all horses which have been ridden on parade and are claimable at Rs. 1,200 and which have never won a race or handicap either on the flat, over hurdles, or over a course with Rs. 49 added up to time of starting. Distance ¾ mile. Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Claiming as in Colonials.

Col Willoughby's b a h Bey, 7st 12lb, Native........ 1
Dr Bull's g aus geld Bulgarian, 10st 11lb, Capt Anderson.......... 2

Before the start Bulgarian bolted, and won by half a length. Time—15 min. 4 secs. Also ran Mr. Bayne's Bide a Wee.

4TH RACE.—"The Bedouins."—Rs. 199 to winner. Rs. 49 from fund to 2nd horse. Horses running in this race who have won a race or handicap with Rs. 199 added previous to time of starting claimable at Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs. Distance 1 mile. Weight for age raised 7lbs. Penalties as in the Colonials. Claiming as in Colonials.

Mr Framji Dorabji's b a h Senator, 9st 10lb, Capt Anderson.......... 1
Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 9st 10lb, Capt Welman.......... 2
Mr. Gage's ch a h Rufus, 10st 6lb, Mr. Woolmer...... 3

This race was won very easily. Time.—15 min. and 7 secs. Secunder, Victor, and Newminster also ran.

5TH RACE.—"The Colonials."—Rs. 199 to winner. Rs. 49 from fund to 2nd horse. Horses running in this race, who have won a race or handicap with Rs. 199 added previous to time of starting claimable at Rs. 1,200. Any one attending the meeting may claim and lots shall be drawn by the claimants for the horse. For all horses. Distance ¾ mile. Weight for age and class raised 14lbs. Penalties—Winners of a race or handicap with Rs. 199 and upwards added once 3, twice 5, thrice or oftener 10lbs. Winners of races or handicaps with Rs. 500 and upwards added to carry an extra penalty for one such win of 3lbs., two or one of Rs. 1,000 5lbs., three or one of Rs. 1,500 10lbs, four or more or one of Rs. 2,000 14lbs. Penalties accumulative.

Mr Woolmer's ch e c Monk, 9st 1lb, Capt Anderson... 1
Col Moore's b aus m Assurance, 11st 10lb, Mr Woolmer.......... 2
Mr Pennel's b aus m Leila, 10st 0lb, Capt Welman... 3

Monk won by two lengths. Time—12 min. and 1 secs. Also ran Landshark II.

6TH RACE.—"The Wanowrie Stakes."—Rs. 199 to winner; Rs. 49 from fund to 2nd. Galloways running in this race, who have won a race or handicap with Rs. 199 added previous to time of starting to be claimable at Rs. 600. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Distance ¾ mile. 13-3 to carry 10-7. Allowances, 3lbs per quarter inch. C B.'s allowed 9lbs. Penalties as in the Colonials. Claiming as in Colonials. English and Colonial galloways 7lbs. extra. C. B.'s allowed 9lbs.

Major Radcliffe's g a p Blood, 8st 7lb, Native......... 1
Capt Harrison's b cb p Cavalier, 9st 6lb, Capt Anderson.......... 2
Dr Henderson's b a p Erne, 10st 4lb, Capt Welman... 3

This race was run in the dark. Blood won easily. Also ran Lawyer.

INDIAN RACING WINNERS.

The *Asian* gives us an analysis of the events of the Calcutta season, from which we take a few facts. During the season there were sixty-six races worth Rs. 1,36,955 as against the same number of the value of Rs. 1,27,880 in that of 1890-91; the average of each of the former being roughly Rs. 2,075, and of the latter Rs. 1,938. The following were the total winnings of the principal owners, (value of race and place money):—The Patiala Stable 32,800, Mr. Apcar 22,590, Mr. D. Ezra 17,870, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar 10,070, Mr. "Alwyn" 8,060, Mr. E. H. Gregory 4,580, Mr. Charles; 4,230, Captain McLaughlin 3,860, Mr. "Kook" 3,300, Mr. Macklin 3,335, Captain Scales 3,050. The rest was all below Rs. 3,000. The Patiala Stable won seventeen races. Mr. Apcar eight, Mr. Gregory five, Mr. "Kook" and Mr. "Alwyn" four each. In the "Patiala Stable" the amounts won by horses that have run in the names of the Maharaja, his brother the Kooar Sahib and Lord William Beresford have been added together. In 1890-91, Mr. Apcar headed the list with Rs. 20,490, and though he has exceeded that aggregate by over two thousand rupees he has had to yield the pride of place to Patiala. Lord William was last season second with Rs. 19,190 and Captain MacLaughlin third with Rs. 10,130, but owing to Little Prince's defeat the latter has had a great drop last year. Besides Patiala and Mr. Apcar, Mr. Ezra and the Maharaja of Cooch Behar are the other winners of five figure aggregates. Although such a list as the one we have given conveys a very poor idea of the amounts actually won by those figured in it when other matters are taken in consideration—for instance, the Maharaja of Patiala's total, after deducting the very large payments for entrances would leave very little towards his training bill—one act stands out prominently, that is, that the smaller owners have had a decidedly bad time.

DACOITY IN KATHIAWAR.

IT is reported that on Friday, at about 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, the village of Jassapore, under Mali Taluka, was looted by a gang of 24 armed men. Seven men are said to have been mortally wounded. Property to the extent of Rs. 15,000 is, it is said, carried off. As soon as Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, the Assistant Political Agent, Jhallawar, learned of the loot he repaired to the assistance of Mr. E. V. Mackay, the Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, with 200 men of the Mali Durbar. Fifty sowars of the 1st Lancers left here last night for the scene of disturbance and a detachment of the Regiment has also been despatched this morning by special train. The outlaws have taken refuge on the Thanga hills, near Chotila, but as it is believed they are to be hemmed in there is some probability of their being either caught alive or shot. The looted village is a large one. It is only about 1½ miles distant from Kookda Railway Station of the Morvi Railway, and about fifty miles from Rajkote.—*Kathiawar Times.*

RIFLE THEFTS IN THE PUNJAB.

ON the night of the 2nd instant six Martini-Henry rifles were stolen from the barracks of the European regiment stationed at Jullundur Cantonment. The numbers of the stolen rifles are 674, 440, 327, 337, 754, and 782. District police constables are being sent to all the adjacent districts to trace the culprits, while the Railway police have adopted the usual precaution of telegraphing to all police Thanas on the line to keep a strict look-out for any suspicious Pathans travelling in the North-Western Railway. This makes a total of about 50 rifles stolen from the Punjab during the past three months without either the District or Railway police being able to trace a single one of them. These frequent wholesale thefts of rifles are likely to have a bad effect on the peace of the frontier. At an average about 100 rifles are transported by rifle thieves across the frontier every year, which are placed in the hands of the tribes; and no doubt the rifles which were fired upon British and European sentries the other night had been stolen from their comrades elsewhere. As the suppression of the rifle thefts is of vital importance to us, and the police under the present system can do nothing, we would suggest that Government should appoint a special detective police force under an expert officer, with special powers.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETT[illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRES[illegible])

LO[illegible]

THE mortal remains of "Engl[illegible] prince," as the Duke of Cambr[illegible] lamented Duke of Clarence, were [illegible] vey[illegible]ednesday from Sandringha[illegible] [illegible]fitting pomp the last [illegible] [illegible]omparatively few of [illegible] [illegible]able to participate perso[illegible] mournful but impressive ceremony in [illegible] St. George's Chapel, but the whole natio[illegible] in spirit.

That the heart of the whole country was touched has received a most striking illustration by the action of the Dublin Corporation which, at all events, cannot be accused of excessive effusion. Two or three days before the Prince was so cruelly struck down with influenza, the principal municipal body in Ireland passed a resolution by an immense majority not to congratulate the Royal Family on the approaching marriage. For political reasons the Dublin Corporation declined to follow the customary and becoming course of presenting an address to the Sovereign on an occasion of general rejoicing. But political reasons have not prevented the same Corporation from being one of the earliest to tender their heartfelt regret to the Heir-Apparent. That the kindly message from the civic functionaries of the Irish capital was greatly prized at Sandringham is shown by the response it elicited from the Prince of Wales' own hand. "The Princess of Wales, Princess May, and I are deeply touched by the resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Dublin under your lordship's presidency, which we have just received, and your words of sympathy have gone to our hearts. Our dear son was very happy in Ireland during his recent visit, and was about to return there had he not been stricken down by his fatal illness.—Albert Edward."

One touch of sorrow has proved the real solidarity of these isles, and of the whole of the Empire. The telegrams describing the manifestation of sorrow in India and the Colonies cannot fail to have been as consoling to the mourners as to the country at large. The considerable number of native gentlemen residing in this country did not forget their duty. Through the *doyen* of the Indian colony they expressed sympathy, not only with the Queen-Empress but also with the Prince and Princess of Wales. The telegram of sympathy was despatched on Saturday night. A cordial acknowledgment was immediately sent both from Osborne and Sandringham. One of the most beautiful of the wreaths was that sent by the Maharajah of Bhavnagar. It was composed of choice lilies. Mr. M. M. Bhownagree, through whom it was forwarded to Sandringham House, received a gracious acknowledgment from Sir Francis Knollys, writing on behalf of the Prince of Wales. As at first arranged it was intended that none of the Princesses should attend the funeral service at Windsor, but at the last moment the plans were altered. The Princess of Wales, Princess May, and the Duke of Clarence's sisters journeyed to the Royal borough with the body, and were able to take part in the final mark of respect without being seen by the bulk of the congregation. We can all understand how painful it would have been to them if they had been excluded, and the public would have shared their regret. Her Majesty was unwillingly absent. She reluctantly listened to her medical advisers, and up to the last moment it was thought that she might set them at defiance, and brave the risks of the journey. While her subjects appreciated her wish first of all to go to Sandringham, and next to join the family group at Windsor, it is admitted that her Majesty did right in following the doctor's advice. Some people think that in view of his recent illness it would have been wiser if Prince George had remained at Sandringham. It was remarked during the burial service that he seemed physically weak. The long journey in such circumstances was sufficient to cause fatigue to a robust man; and it is satisfactory to learn that neither he nor any of his relatives are the worse for the exertions of the day. It is understood that he and other members of the Royal Family will go abroad for a short time.

Rather prematurely it seems complaints are being uttered about the prospects of the London season. Of course, the season cannot be what it would have been had this shadow not fallen the throne and the Kingdom, but we may be sure that the Prince of Wales will do what he possibly can to mitigate the loss to trade caused by the temporary withdrawal of Royalty from society. One humble but numerous class of workers, the waiters, are already suffering from the postponement or abandonment of social functions and have applied to the Lord Mayor for assistance. The affecting and grateful message of thanks for the national sympathy was, we learn, this morning entirely drawn up and composed by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses "are anxious to express to her Majesty's subjects, whether in the United Kingdom, in the Colonies, or in India, the sense of their deep gratitude for the universal feeling of sympathy manifested towards them at a time when they are overpowered by the terrible calamity which they have sustained in the loss of their beloved eldest son." The message thus concludes:—"If sympathy at such a moment is of any avail, the remembrance that their grief has been shared by all classes will be a lasting consolation to their sorrowing hearts, and, if possible, will make them more than ever attached to their dear country."

The question how to dispose of the funds raised to present wedding presents to the Duke of Clarence and his *fiancee* will possibly be settled before this letter reaches Bombay. Opinion here is very much divided upon the subject. While one section of the community thinks it would be graceful and appropriate to give Princess May a lump sum, other persons think that such a proposal not only savours too much of the shop-keeping tendencies with which we are sometimes taunted by foreigners, but also be distasteful to the unfortunate young lady herself. The *Pall Mall Gazette* was the first to protest against the proposal started by the husband of the beautiful Mrs. Cornwallis West. The *Standard* yesterday denounced the suggestion in unmeasured terms as degrading to the nation and insulting to the Princess. The *Times*, which previously was very eager that provision should in this way be made for the poor girl who has been deprived of a husband almost on the steps of the altar does not now seem to be quite so anxious about the matter. Still it denies that there was a thought in any sympathetic mind of "making up" to the Princess by "any such paltry tribute for her grievous and irreparable loss. No doubt by the date of the meeting that Lord Mayor suggests it will have been ascertained what are the wishes of Princess May and their parents. There seems to be a general impression that the Teck family are not for people in their exalted station richly blessed with this world's goods. Were they not well provided for under the will of the venerable Duchess of Cambridge?

The papers this morning contain copious details of the obsequies of Cardinal Manning, to whose merits as a benefactor of the poor the whole of the Press bears willing testimony, though with regard to his other qualities the language employed is not entirely that of unstinted praise. Almost before his grave has been closed one journal attacks him for the part he took in certain popular movements, such, for instance, as the Dockers' Strike, and although the Cardinal's impulsiveness may occasionally have led him astray, it is rather hard on the late ecclesiastic to connect his name with the extraordinary case now engaging the attention of the Walsall magistrates. Another, and a different kind of paper, warns Cardinal Manning's successor, whoever he may be, that he must not expect to take precedence of English prelates. The marked distinction shown to Cardinal Manning on several notable occasions was, it is argued, due not to his position as a Prince of the Church of Rome but to his age and character. This attempt to raise the *odium theologicum* compares unfavourably with the generous words uttered from the pulpit of St. Paul's last Sunday. The preacher, Canon Scott Holland, reminded the congregation that forty years had elapsed since the great Cardinal left them, and now they had ceased almost to remember how resolute and sharp was the war that he, a Roman of the Romans, waged in mid-life against the church he had forsaken, so deeply had they learned of late to honour and revere in him the devoted adherent of all high causes, the ally of justice and of charity and of heroic sacrifice under whatever form humanity [illegible]e them birth, the friend and lover of the poor."

[illegible] that the tension of the public mind [illegible] the Prince's death has been slacken[illegible]tention is once more being direct[illegible]ordinary pursuits and interests. In [illegible] Rossendale contest, which is to be [illegible]orrow, is the chief event. The veritable [illegible] Mr. Gladstone has evoked a rather [illegible] from the Duke of Devonshire—as Sir [illegible]mes said last night, we should all prefer [illegible] him Lord Hartington—who confirms [illegible] previously been stated as to the intention [illegible]overnment to introduce an Irish Local [illegible]ment Bill next session. The writer of the po[illegible] article in the new *Quarterly* refers in very gloo[illegible] terms to the loss suffered by the Unionist cause owing to Lord Hartington's elevation to the peerage. These lamentations, which reflect the opinions of many of the most "respectable" of the Government supporters, are hardly flattering to Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji may not be an acceptable candidate to a section of the Finsbury Liberals, but he appears to be a favourite of the political ladies. A prominent paper, devoted to the interests of the fair sex, in its last issue devoted a considerable portion of its space to urging his claims as a representative Indian to a seat in the House of Commons. The article concludes as follows:—"We would advise him to call in the aid of women. He is well known to be a friend to the cause of women, and he was a strong opponent of the Indian State Regulation of Vice. Whenever women want his help it is freely given, and we would appeal to women in return to secure his election. Let them lay aside any party view, and rally round him as the Representative of India. It would not merely secure his return, but it would be a message from English women to their Indian sisters to tell them that their wrongs were known, their sighs and prayers were heard, and that help was at hand." What a pity for Mr. Dadabhai's sake that his female admirers have not votes, for then his return would be certain. A Unionist paper, writing about the Finsbury imbroglio, declares that according to its information the Unionist position in the constituency is stronger than it was "when Capt. Penton was triumphant"—triumphant by a majority of five votes—and that he is quite able to retain the seat against any opponent. But the shabby treatment of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji by his own friends "threatens," we are told, "to be the feature of the contest for the division. Their desertion of the 'black man' is somewhat contemptible." Such comments as these are not likely to do the Liberal party any good, and the wonder is that the wire-pullers of Parliament-street, who are credited with the possession of so much sagacity, do not see this. There is not such a plethora of aspirants for what the prosperous commonplace M. P. who has bought his way into Parliament is fond of culling senatorial fame that Mr. Arnold Morley could not if he wished find Mr. Dadabhai a safe seat, if the obstacles in Finsbury are really insurmountable. I learn from a local paper that on New Year's eve Mr. Dadabhai posted broadcast a neat gold-edged bit of pasteboard, on which was printed: "With kindly regards and remembrances of 1891, together with the best wishes that happiness and prosperity may attend you and yours throughout 1892." Mr. Dadabhai has not been a candidate all these years for nothing. He evidently understands the art of wooing the British electorate.

That excellent and well-written weekly, *The Anti-Jacobin*, has, after a very short life, ceased to exist. Whether one agreed with his opinions or not, Mr. Greenwood is a man of so much individuality, courage, and independence that it is impossible not to admire him. Hence your readers will not be surprised to learn that the demise of his paper has caused almost as much regret among those who are politically opposed to him as to those who in general sympathise with his outspoken views. Mr. Greenwood is, I fear, to the Conservative party what Mr. Cowen, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is to the Liberal party, though the Conservatives do not exhibit the same rancorous feeling to their free lance that many of the Gladstonians do to their former colleague. The immediate cause of the death of the *Anti-Jacobin* seems to be the illness of Mr. Greenwood from influenza, but his attack of the epidemic only hastened an event that had already been decided upon. According to the communiqué published in yesterday's journals, Mr. Greenwood had already made up his mind to discontinue an undertaking which extorted a vast deal of labour besides a certain expenditure of means, with reward at a distance that made neither worth while. Mr. Greenwood's many friends wish him a speedy recovery and better luck with his next venture whatever it may be.

L'Affaire Constans has attracted a good deal of attention in this country for the reason that the Minister of the Interior is the one politician in France who is really well known in England. That M. Constans deserves the high opinion entertained throughout Europe of his sagacity must be admitted. The late Lord Lytton, as I happen to know, considered M. Constans far and away the strongest man in the French Republic; indeed, the lamented ambassador would, I fancy, almost be inclined to say that the slayer of Boulangism is the only really masterful man now in French politics. The scene that occurred in the Palais Bourbon the other day may seem "shocking" to the average Englishman, but no one who has had an opportunity of observing the demeanour of the Boulangist remnant in the Chamber of Deputies can be really astonished that M. Constans momentarily lost his temper and chastised his assailant, M. Laur. M. Constans, ever since he crushed Boulanger, has been the mark of calumny. The particular accusation now being made against him is that he is or was pecuniarily interested in a gambling hell. But this is mild compared with the charges unsupported by a tittle of evidence that were current when the writer of this letter was last in Paris. In view of what has occurred in our own representative assembly, and may occur again, some of the criticisms passed upon the action of M. Constans might perhaps have been left unsaid, but disorderly as the House of Commons is we cannot imagine, say Mr. Balfour, walking across the floor of the chamber and boxing Mr. Tim Healy's ears. The rather pessimistic writer of the political article in the *Quarterly Review*, to whom I have already alluded, may think that we shall come to something like this if the *personnel* of the House of Commons continues to deteriorate, as it in all probability will. London is the happy hunting ground for "carpet-baggers," but they are not confined to the metropolis. I myself know men who are standing for country constituencies with every chance of success who are hardly qualified to be members of a vestry. They have plenty of brass and the gift of the gab. *Voila tout.*

The new magazine, *The Idler*, has created a favourable impression. It is a capital six-pennyworth, and if succeeding numbers are as good as the first one Messrs. Jerome and Barr's venture has a prosperous future. The contributors include Mark Twain, who commences a story, entitled "The American Claimant," Bret Harte, James Payn, Andrew Lang, Mr. Jerome himself, and "Cynicus," the young Scotsman, whose talent is gradually obtaining recognition. The illustrations are not the least attractive feature of the periodical, the results of blending the portraits of some of our leading statesmen being a novelty so far as this country is concerned—the idea comes from "the States"—and what all novelties are not amusing. I am sorry to see that the publishers have adopted the objectionable practice of including advertisements in the body of the publication. It is bad enough to have these advertisement sheets when they are loose; but worse, as in this case, when they are fastened and cannot easily be thrown aside.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to hear of the death in Paris of Brigade Surgeon Cameron MacDowall, retired, formerly of the Bombay Army, and well-known in Bombay. During the seige of Paris Dr. MacDowall was shut up in the city, and subsequently he published an account of his experiences during that eventful period. Since his retirement a few years since Dr. MacDowall lived in Paris.

JUSTICES' ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

UP to 5 p.m. yesterday, the undermentioned nominations, for election as Councillors by the Justices of the Peace on Monday, the 15th inst., were registered by the Municipal Commissioner. There are thirty-four candidates for the sixteen seats at the disposal of the Justices:—

1. Dr. Thomas Blaney, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, and seconded by Mr. G. Cotton.
2. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, proposed by Mr. G. Cotton, and seconded by Dr. Thomas Blaney.
3. Colonel W. H. Wilson, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, and seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.
4. Mr. Grattan Geary, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and seconded by Colonel W. H. Wilson.
5. Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, proposed by Mr. G. Cotton, and seconded by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E.
6. Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, proposed by Colonel W. H. Wilson, and seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.
7. Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, proposed by Mr. Grattan Geary, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.
8. Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, and seconded by Mr. P. M. Mehta.
9. Captain W. P. Walshe, proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas.
10. Mr. KhaikhosroNowrojee Kabrajee, proposed by Colonel G. Merewether, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.
11. Mr. Selim Solomon, proposed by Mr. S. D. Sassoon, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.
12. Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C.I.E., proposed by Colonel G. Merewether, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik.
13. Mr. J. S. Maidment, proposed by Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., and seconded by Mr. J. F. Vaz.
14. Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, proposed by Mr. R. M. Sayani, and seconded by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E.
15. Mr. Hassumbhai Visram, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy.
16. Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai, proposed by Mr. P. M. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
17. Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, proposed by Mr. Kashinath Withoba, and seconded by Rao Bahadur Narayen Balvant Bhise.
18. Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and seconded by Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas.
19. Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and seconded by Mr. G. Cotton.
20. Mr. Darashah Ruttonji Chichgar, proposed by Mr. H. Curwen, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E.
21. Mr. Narayen Meghajee Lokhunday, proposed by Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C. I. E., and seconded by Rai Bahadur Luchman Sing.
22. Mr. Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo, proposed by Mr. Grattan Geary; and seconded by Brigade Surgeon Banks.
23. Brigade Surgeon Banks, proposed by Surgeon Major T. S. Weir, and seconded by Brigade Surgeon Maconachie.
24. Mr. Perozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, proposed by Mr. Cotton, and seconded by Mr. N. G. Chandawarker.
25. Mr. J. F. Fernandez, proposed by Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, and seconded by Mr. K. M. Shroff.
26. Mr. L. M. Valladares, proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, and seconded by Mr. Ghanesham Nilkunth Nadkarni.
27. Mr. J. P. Baird, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and seconded by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee.
28. Brigade-Surgeon Maconachie, proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and seconded by Colonel G. Merewether.
29. Mr. Reginald Gilbert, proposed by Mr. R. S. Campbell and seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani.
30. Mr. Amirudin Tyebjee, proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. G. Cotton.
31. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, proposed by Mr. R. M. Sayani, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik.
32. Mr. Charles H. Byrne, proposed by Mr. W. Thacker, and seconded by Mr. J. A. Cassels.
33. Rao Saheb Gunpatrao M. Pitale, proposed by Dr. P. Peterson and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik.
34. Dr. B. S. Shroff, proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.'s Hongkong circular, dated January 20, says:—A fair amount of business has transpired during the past fortnight at rates as a rule cheaper by $¼ to $½. Nos. 10 and 20 have been as usual mostly in demand, but nothing exceptional has transpired about them. In No. 12 only some improvement has been observable as, having rather got depleted in Stocks, it is now somewhat in better request at an advance of about half a dollar. No. 16 is weak, as also Nos. 6 and 8; and all these counts have been dealt in sparingly. There is an undertone of encouragement in the market that there will be an increase as well in demand as in values after the turn of the Chinese New Year falling on the 30th instant. A further impetus is given to this undertone by arrivals of raw material being as yet well nigh nil; and on resumption of business after the new year's festivities are over, a brisk business is looked for. Sales aggregate about 7,000 bales, comprising about

1,900 bales of No. 20 sold at $61¼ to $70¼ and $74
600 „ „ 16 „ at $61 to $66
1,400 „ „ 12 „ at $54 to $60
2,800 „ „ 10 „ at $50 to $61
200 „ „ 8 „ at $45 to $50
100 „ „ 6 „ at $49 to $—

leaving about 35,000 bales in stock.

In Shanghai settlements amount to 4,500 bales of "spot" and 2,000 bales "to arrive" cargo. No. 20 for Szechuen market has been mostly dealt in. No. 16 barring a few favourite chops is neglected, and No. 10 has been taken moderately for Newchwang. Stocks "sold" and "unsold" according to the returns of the Chamber of Commerce were on 31st December, 1891, 25,584 bales against 24,607 bales on same date in 1890.

In Japan the demand for favourite spinnings has been well maintained, and about 1,200 bales No. 20 have been reported as sold. The spinnings taken are bale for bale cheaper than local mills' yarn, and consequently they are again receiving considerable attention. Stocks sold and unsold are estimated at 2,450 bales. No demand has been experienced for raw cotton.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN.

THE following notification is published by the Government of India in the Foreign Department. "The Governor-General in Council has learnt with great regret of the death of Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Governor-General's Agent and Chief Commissioner in Beloochistan. Sir Robert Sandeman had served for more than thirty years on the north-west frontier where his loss will long be felt. His untiring energy and force, and steadfastness of his character, had acquired for him a commanding influence, upon which the Government of India could always rely. He was a brave and devoted servant of the Queen, and he died as he had lived, in discharge of his duty. The death of such a man is a public misfortune, and the Governor-General in Council deeply deplores it."

THE London correspondent of the *Scottish Leader* writes:—"In Society the remarkable pamphlet issued by two ladies of title continues to be the subject of talk. The possibility of an action for libel is discussed, but as only a very few copies had been issued before the writers became convinced of the enormity of their mistake, the probabilities are that the public will be spared any further side lights on a gambling scandal. That a lady on the very highest rung of the Society ladder should have been betrayed into making such allegations is one of those things which ordinary mortals have some difficulty in comprehending."

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

ON Wednesday, the 20th ult., the remains of the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale were carried from Sandringham to Windsor, and were there laid to rest in St George's Chapel. If the proceedings at Windsor were full of stately solemnity, those at Sandringham were instinct with pathetic simplicity. A sorrowing father and mother and sisters, dependants, and servants, upon whom a real and personal loss had fallen; a plain funeral service and procession, such as the eldest son of a squire might receive—these were the characteristics of the events at Sandringham. But at Windsor there was a change. During the process of transit almost half-way across England the funeral became, instead of a semi-military ceremonial, a solemn affair of State, and when the procession emerged from the gates of Windsor Station many of the highest officials of the State, to say nothing of numerous representatives of foreign Monarchs and Governments, were present in order to do honour in the fullest possible manner to the sad occasion.

THE JOURNEY FROM SANDRINGHAM.

At Sandringham, in the morning, the people of Norfolk collected in considerable numbers on the green upon the roadside, near the church, in order to see as much as possible of the proceedings in the neighbourhood of the little church within the park. Inside the railings were collected the tenantry, not many in number, the gamekeepers of the Sandringham estate in cord breeches and black gaiters, with coats and caps of dark green with cords of gold lace around the latter, and the labourers in mourning dress, each having a white St. Andrew's cross upon his breast. The school children, too, many of them wearing red Connemara cloaks, believed to be the gift of the Princess of Wales, filed up in procession and lined the path between the lych gate and the exit. At 10 three bells appropriate to the death of a man began to sound intermittently from the tower. A few minutes more passed and then, at a quarter past 10, three carriages containing the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince George of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Princess Victoria of Wales, and the Princess Maud of Wales drove up along the high road to the church. It was noteworthy that the Princesses did not wear any exceptional amount of crape. The men in the crowd, numbering some hundreds of silent persons, bared heads as the Royal carriages passed, and all was ready for the special service in the church.

The service was conducted by the rector and by the Hon. and Rev. L. F. Tyrwhitt. The opening sentences were:—

Right dear in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

The righteous live for evermore; their reward is with the Lord, and the care of them is with the Most High.

Therefore shall they receive a glorious kingdom and a beautiful crown from the Lord's Hand.

Then came the 23d Psalm, and after it the first lesson, which consisted of the first six verses of the third chapter of the Book of Wisdom and the 15th and 16th verses of the same chapter. After the lesson came the *De Profundis* and then the 131st Psalm—"Lord I am not highminded." After the second lesson (1 Thessalonians iv. 13-18) there were several prayers, including the special prayers suggested for this sad occasion by the Bishop of London. Finally, after a blessing had been pronounced, the simple service ended with the familiar hymn, "Thy will be done." And now all was over so far as Sandringham Church was concerned. The coffin covered with the silken flag was carried down to the lych gate and placed upon a gun carriage. Upon the silk flag lay three crosses of flowers and no more. The coffin was strapped to the gun carriage, the officer gave the order—"Walk march," and the simple procession started on its way, passing between the lines of school children, through the middle of the sillent and bare-headed crowd without, towards Wolferton Station.

Eight mounted men of the Royal Horse Artillery, with their swords at the carry, led by an officer with shoulder-knot and crossbelt veiled in crape, and the gun carriage with its sad burden formed the whole of the military portion of the *cortège*. The busby of the 10th Hussars rested on the coffin to remind those who looked upon it that the funeral was that of a soldier, but there was no riderless charger, and behind the coffin the illustrious mourners walked simply as civilians. The central place, that of chief mourners, was occupied by the Prince of Wales. The Prince, it was observed, walked with the aid of a gorse stick, and several times, for one reason or another, messages were sent to the officer in command ordering him to reduce the pace of his men. Upon the right hand of the Prince of Wales was the Duke of Fife, upon his left Sir Dighton Probyn. In front of them, on either side of the gun carriage, were the tenantry of the Prince of Wales, not a numerous body, and certain members of the household, who occupied the position of pall-bearers. The clergy, five or six in number, did not join the procession at the lych gate, but about 50 yards down the high road, at a point where there is another road from church. After them came the household servants and heads of departments, followed by the game-keepers, and then the carriages containing the Princess of Wales, Prince George, the Duchess of Teck, Princess Victoria May of Teck, the Duchess of Fife, and Princess Victoria and Princess Maud of Wales; and in the third of them was Sister Edith, one of those who nursed the Duke. After the carriages followed the labourers, with their white badges, in long procession, headed by Mr. Beck, the agent of the Sandringham estate. Many others who had assembled to witness the ceremony now followed, and behind the funeral procession there was a long string of vehicles of all descriptions, humble equipages predominating.

The special train of 11 carriages was waiting at the railway station, which was decorated with evergreens. Conspicuous in its sombre drapery was the funeral car. It was covered from end to end with purple velvet of dark tone and draped in similar fashion within, having a pedestal for the coffin to rest upon. Outside was a large white wreath. The coffin was reverently placed in the car, the tenantry and Household took their places, the Royal mourners followed and the train steamed slowly off.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the train reached Windsor, and the funeral became purely military. In the course of the journey the Prince of Wales and others had put on military uniform appropriate to the occasion. There the scene was memorable. Palms and plants stood in profusion upon the platform, the vestibule was a mass of flowers, amongst which yellow and white immortelles were predominant, and crosses of red and white camellias hung upon the walls. It was here that the stately procession began; it was here that the representatives of foreign Powers were assembled to take their part in paying the tribute to the dead. There also was the Queen's tribute of flowers, which had been brought by Colonel Bying from the Castle. It bore an inscription, upon a broad white riband, in the following words:—"A mark of tenderest affection and love from his most devoted, loving, and sorrowing grandmother VICTORIA R. I." It was there that the carrying party of the 10th Royal Hussars was in waiting to lift the coffin from the funeral car and to place it upon the gun-carriage which was in waiting. There also were the guards of honour, bluejackets, and men of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, the escort of the 2nd Life Guards, and the deputation from the 5th Blucher Hussars, sent over by the German Emperor. At this point the ladies of the Royal family having driven up to Windsor Castle, the funeral processian began to move up the hill towards the entrance of the Castle, very noticeable being the scarlet wreath, with white Prince of Wales's feathers in the centre, sent by the officers of the 10th Hussars.

THE PROCESSION THROUGH WINDSOR.

Long before the arrival of the funeral party at Windsor all the preparations for the mournful pageant had been completed. The houses, especially those in the neighbourhood of the Castle, were draped in black, relieved with knots and bows of white; blinds were drawn, shutters put up, and here and there flags were to be seen floating at half-mast high above the more lofty buildings. As the morning wore on and the time for the arrival of the procession approached, the crowds who thronged the line of route on either hand grew more and more dense. Every window

became tenanted with spectators, and in some cases even the roofs of the houses were utilized as favourable points from which to view the melancholy progress. The roadway was kept clear for the passage of the procession by the 2nd Life Guards, the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, the 1st Battalion Scotts Guards, and the 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment. The brilliant uniforms of these troops stood out against the dark background of masses of civilians in striking relief, and enhanced rather than detracted from the effect of the general mourning. There was a long interval after the military had taken up their positions along the line of route; but the people waited without the least irreverence or impatience, notwithstanding the numbing cold, which rendered standing in one position a very trying and even painful ordeal. The junctions of the side streets with the main thoroughfare were kept by detachments of the Life Guards, whose fine appearance upon their magnificent chargers could not fail, even on so sad an occasion, to call forth many expressions of admiration.

Meanwhile, the guests who had received invitations to be present at the final ceremony had assembled at the various doors of St. George's Chapel, and at about 2-15 p.m. they were admitted to the edifice. The scene in what is known as the Lower W[redacted] Castle now became very interest[redacted] Ward, it should perhaps be ob[redacted] with broad gravel walk[redacted] in and [redacted] every prepara-[redacted] the funeral party. A[redacted] who were observed to enter by the [redacted] proceed across the Lower Ward to the cha[redacted] the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, preceded by the mace, which was draped in black.

The procession was expected to arrive at the Castle at 3 o'clock; but it was nearly half-past 3 before there was any indication of its near approach. At length, however, there was a general movement of anticipation. The Guards who lined the route were called to attention and stood with arms reversed; a murmur ran along the lines of spectators and was succeeded by the most respectful silence, and the boom of a minute gun fired by a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, stationed in the Long Walk in Windsor Park, announced that the procession had started from the station. From this moment the occasion became fraught with the deepest solemnity. The telling of bells, the regular firing of guns, and the deep, muffled roll of distant drums conspired to add to the impressiveness of a spectacle which will long remain in the memory of those who witnessed it. By degrees the music of the massed bands became more distinctly audible, and presently every one recognized the mournful strains of Chopin's Funeral March rising and falling on the wintry air, a wailing but exquisite dirge. First of all came an outrider clad in a scarlet coat, and after him two troopers of the 2nd Life Guards, followed by an escort of the same regiment, and then the massed bands of the Guards. A party of the 10th Royal Hussars, "The Prince of Wales's Own," came next, and then, flanked on either side by officers of the 10th Royal Hussars, followed a party of the Royal Horse Artillery, with a gun-carriage, drawn by eight horses, bearing the remains of his late Royal Highness. The coffin, which was enveloped in the Union Jack, was covered with a profusion of exquisite floral offerings, half hidden among which were the sword and busby of the deceased Duke. In front of the gun-carriage, on the driver's seat, was the brilliant scarlet wreath already referred to. As the coffin was slowly drawn through the town towards the chapel, the spectators bared their heads and exhibited every sign of sincere mourning, every evidence of sympathy with the bereaved members of the Royal Family. One of the most pathetic and touching features in the procession was the charger of the late Duke. It followed immediately behind the coffin, and was hooded and draped in black. After the charger came the Prince of Wales, with Prince George of Wales on his right and the Duke of Fife on his left hand, respectively. Then came the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, and these were followed by the other Princes and representatives of Royalty in the prescribed order. The processions passed along Thames-street up the Castle hill, at the foot of which is a statue of the Queen, and through the gateway of King Henry VIII. into the Lower Ward of the Castle. Here the troops which had taken part in the procession were massed, and the mourners continued their way accross the Lower Ward, through the Lower Cloister to the west entrance of St. George's Chapel. The bands were still playing Chopin's Funeral March, as the gun-carriage with its burden reached the foot of the steps of the west entrance, when they broke off their solemn music and the coffin was borne on the shoulders of the selected men of the 10th Hussars into the chapel.

We believe that the Prince of Wales was quite willing, if the public desired it, that there should be a funeral procession through London, but the military authorities represented that this would cause much sickness amongst the troops, who would have had to line the streets for hours in the bitter weather, and on this account the idea was abandoned.

BURIAL SERVICE IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

The interior of St. George's Chapel, where the last sad words were to be spoken and the crowning rites of the day's ceremonial performed, exhibited none of the outward and visible signs of the house of mourning. No black drapery festooned the walls, and the nave, along which the funeral procession was to pass, was laid with felting of a neutral gray, which might have served at a ceremony of a different character. In the choir, it is true, the lighted candelabra at the altar, and the rows of twinkling tapers along the stalls of the Knights of the Garter conveyed solemn suggestions; but the pale reflection of a *chapelle ardente* so presented was an accident of the time of day at which the service was to take place, and was not in itself, as a casual observer might have supposed, a part of the funeral pageant. The gathering gloom of a short winter's day had to be provided against and, but for the artificial illumination of the choir, it would have been impossible for the officiating clergy or the company of mourners surrounding the bier to follow the words of the Burial Service in their Prayer-books. For the generally picturesque rather than mournful aspect of the chapel, the military character of the funeral, of course, was responsible, as it was likewise for the absence from the service proper of the ladies of the Royal House. Uniforms of many hues represented the military and official element in the distinguished company who had a place in the choir; while even among the general body of mourners occupying the nave, patches of bright military colour here and there relieved the customary habiliments of grief.

When at length, after weary waiting, the supreme moment came, it was impossible not too feel that the delay had served to increase the solemnity of the scene. The shadows of the interior of the chapel were beginning to deepen. Through the great west window, with its countless figures of knights, patriarchs and bishops, and its quaint heraldic insignia in stained glass, the nave was lighted up with the fugitive gleams of the dying day; but the general effect of the failing light was as conducive to melancholy thoughts as the fall of the leaves in October. As for the choir, it was by this time wrapped in a gloom which the flickering of the candles only rendered the more impressive. No painter, in a word, could have devised a scheme of light and shade more in harmony with the occasion than was presented by the interior of the chapel when, at 3-30 p.m., the curtains of the western porch were drawn aside, disclosing the bier with its enveloping Union Jack, its tribute of wreaths and flowers, and its stately and imposing escort. Just at this moment the picture was one which, as seen from the organ screen, could not well have been surpassed. The beautiful fretwork of the roof and its supporting columns, the light and elegant proportions of the arches, the richness of the colouring of the great west window, the venerable air of the entire edifice, the uniforms of the Hussars, of the officials of the household, and of the chief mourners were all so many elements in the composition of one harmonious whole. Meanwhile the Bishop of Rochester, the Dean and Canon of Windsor, and other dignitaries, together with a body of choristers, had ranged themselves in the nave, in order to lead the procession within the sacred precincts, and as soon as the coffin had been transferred from its gun-carriage to the shoulders of the men of the 10th Hussars the *cortege* began its slow and stately progress up the nave to a mournful chant mingled with the solemn strains of the organ, and in the following order, according to the official programme:—

Servants of His late Royal Highness.

The Equerries to His late Royal Highness,
Bearing the Insignia of His late Royal Highness.

The Comptroller and Treasurer of His late Highness,
Bearing the Coronet of His late Royal Highnes[redacted]

The Choir.

The Canons of Windsor.

The Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales[redacted]

The Dean of Windsor. The Bishop of R[redacted] Clerk of the Cl[redacted] Her Majesty[redacted]

The Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Depart[redacted]

The Vice-Chamberlain. The Comptroller of the Household. The T[redacted] of [redacted] Household.

The Lord Steward. The Lord Chamb[redacted]

SUPPORTERS OF THE PALL (Officers of the 10th Royal Hussars, "Prince of Wales's Own"). (Bo[redacted] THE COFFIN. SUPPORT[redacted] THE P[redacted] (Offic[redacted]

[redacted] Prince [redacted] Denmark, Representing the King of Denmark.

[redacted] of Oporto, Representing the King of Portugal. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Representing the German Emperor.

The Prince of Leiningen. The Duke of Teck. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

Prince Alexander of Teck. Prince Adolphus of Teck. Prince Francis of Teck.

The Duke Albert of Wurtemberg, Representing the King of Wurtemburg. Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Representing the King of the Belgians.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Collins, Representing the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. Sir Robert H. Collins, Representing the Duchess of Albany. Count Seckendorff, Representing the Empress Frederick of Germany.

Baron Steuber, Representing the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Baron Westerweller, Representing the Grand Duke of Hesse. Colonel G. W. A. FitzGeorge, Representing the Duke of Cambridge.

Colonel Du Plat Taylor, Representing the Princess Frederica of Hanover, Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen. Chamberlain von Klenck, Representing The Duke of Cumberland. Baron Campbell, Representing the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Awaiting the arrival of the procession in the choir were various members of the Government and of the Opposition, the Lord Chancellor and Sir Frederic Leighton, as the respective heads of the legal profession and the Royal Academy, Lord Wolesely, a few peers and a number of officers and gentlemen, the personal friends of the Prince of Wales, wearing either their uniform or levee dress. The profusion of uniforms within this enclosure, the banners with their armorial bearings and the helmets and crests of the Knights, surmounting their respective stalls, and the general sublimity and grandeur of the surroundings, all bathed in the subdued candlelight, produced an effect singularly striking and Rembrandtesque. As between the sunlit nave on the one hand and the taper-lit chair on the other the contrast indeed was remarkable, and the passage of the procession from the one sphere to the other seemed to be accompanied by an almost magical change of scene. The Prince of Wales was in the uniform of his son's regiment. Prince George was in naval uniform, and the Duke of Fife in the blue uniform of the Banffshire Volunteers. All the chief mourners were visibly affected, and Prince George, in addition, seemed physically weak, and bore visibly the marks of his recent illness. But there was no faltering at any stage of the ceremony within the chapel, the proceedings taking place from first to last in strict accordance with the programme. It was observed that Prince Christian wore a dark blue shade over his left eye. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, of course, wore naval and military uniform respectively.

Arrived in front of the altar, the coffin was placed upon trestles draped in black, and, the bearers having filed off into a side chapel, the beautiful burial service of the Church of England was proceeded with, under the conduct of the Bishop of Rochester and the Dean of Windsor, whose solemn accents added to the impressiveness of the scene. The music adopted for the service was that of Croft and Purcell, with some selections from Dr. Wesley. Throughout the service the chief members of the procession remained massed together in the order in which they had followed the coffin, filling the central space in the choir. After the solemn injunction of dust to dust had been fulfilled in a literal sense by the casting of a little earth upon the coffin—a duty performed by Canon Dalton—and the Benediction had been pronounced by the Bishop of Rochester, the Garter King of Arms, Sir Albert Woods, brought the more formal proceedings to a close by proclaiming the style of his late Royal Highness. As chief mourner, the Prince of Wales knelt at the head of the coffin during the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, and at that moment there were few dry eyes in the Chapel. Finally, Sir Arthur Sullivan's anthem, "Brother, thou hast gone before us," was sung and the mournful assembly dissolved to the strains from the organ of Chopin's Funeral March, which, if less moving, is also less familiar than Handoll's sublime composition on the same theme. The coffin was left in its place in front of the altar, but after the dispersal of the melancholy throng it was removed to the Memorial Chapel, where, after being once again visited by the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, it was placed near the cenotaph of the Prince Consort.

The Duke of Cambridge was on the point of leaving Cannes to attend the funeral when he received a message from the Prince and Princess of Wales asking him, at their joint request and that of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, not to undertake the journey, as they were most desirous that he should be spared its risk and fatigue at this cold season. The Duke, therefore, remains at Cannes, and he was represented at the funeral by Colonel Fitz George.

The Marquis of Salisbury was unable to attend the funeral as he is suffering at Hatfield from somewhat severe cold.

The Queen and Princess Louise, and the members of the Royal Household, as well as Captain Goldsmith, Colonel Brown, Captain Kays, Lieutenat Douglas Penant, the Rev. Robert Burnaby, Lieutenant John Ponsonby, 2nd Lieut. Ponsonby, and Miss Ponsonby attended a special service in the Chapel in memory of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

The Rev. Canon Duckworth officiated.

The Memorial Service consisted of sentences from the Burial Service.

Hymn, "Let Saints on Earth."
Lessons of selected passages.
The Lord's Prayer.
Collect for Easter Eve.
Hymn, "Oh, Let Him whose sorrow."
Prayer from Burial Service.
A special prayer.
Hymn, "The Saints of God."
Benediction.

Funeral marches by Chopin and Beethoven were played by the band of the King's Royal Rifles before and after the service.

Minute guns were fired from her Majesty's ship Invincible during the service.

SCENES AT SANDRINGHAM.

The deceased Duke until Friday evening (15th ult.) was still lying on his bed, camplike in its simplicity; but the room had been lovingly decorated by his sister, the Princess Victoria, with fair white flowers, ferns and palms. The portrait of the Princess May of Teck was over the mantelpiece. Near midnight the plain oaken coffin (made from wood grown on the Sandringham estate) containing the remains was quietly and reverently removed to the neighbouring church. The coffin was placed in the chancel, with two wax tapers at head and foot, and relays of watchers, organised from the servants of the household, took their place of silent duty, and there remained night and day until the body was removed for its final journey to Windsor. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince George Princesses Victoria and Maud, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Teck, Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, and all the members the Royal family at Sandringham, together with the ladies and gentlemen of the household attended Divine service at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene in the Park, and afterwards attended Holy Communion. The Rev. Canon Dalton (formerly tutor to the late Duke, and Canon of Windsor) and the Rev. Dr. A. J. Hervey (Chaplain to the Queen and Domestic Chaplain to the Prince and Princess of Wales) officiated. Very impressive and very simple was the scene in the little church. Such light as there was upon a day of driving easterly wind, accompanied by a cold thaw, fell through the stained window of the east end—a window depicting Mary at the foot of the Cross. The coffin, covered with a silken unionjack, lay in the middle of the chancel in full view. At the foot stood a harp in white flowers with its third string snapped, and with a crown of violets looking as if made of black ostrich-plumes—an [redacted] three young ladies of Belfast. [redacted] emblems, of wreaths, and of [redacted] great abundance, almost all being [redacted] white flowers, arum lilies, eucharis, [redacted] the valley, and a few roses. Places of [redacted] coffin were occupied by a wreath inscrib-[redacted] affectionate friend Oliver Montagu," [redacted] bearing the legend, "From Norris and [redacted] people in the body of the church were [redacted] part simple folk, labourers on the estate [redacted] of the house, all, even the humbl[redacted] morning. On Monday, 18th ultim[redacted] Princess of Wales, with their dau[redacted] Victoria of Teck again [redacted] After their departure the publ[redacted] during the day large numbe[redacted] surrounding villages. [redacted] appearance [redacted] the [redacted] of the Sandringh[redacted] who with difficulty tottered up the [redacted] foot of the young Prince's coffin. With [redacted] exception the visitors were dressed in black. [redacted]day, 19th ult., the church was again visited by [redacted] number of persons resident in the neighbourhood. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the [redacted] Princess spent an hour's seclusion in the [redacted] in the church in the company of the dead, and again in the evening.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The following message was published in the *Court Circular*:—"Her Majesty had intended, and even settled, to attend the last sad ceremony at St. George's on Wednesday, and only yielded most unwillingly to the Prince and Princess of Wales's reiterated entreaties that she would not expose herself to the risk of catching cold on the journey to and from Windsor in this uncertain weather. Her Majesty, though deeply grieved, is well."

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

London was in the deepest mourning on the 25th ult. The flags drooping at half-mast on the public buildings, the sombre shop fronts, and the grave demeanour of the people as they passed to and fro, spoke eloquently of the sympathy felt towards the Royal Family, and especially towards the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, in their deep bereavement. There were signs of mourning everywhere, and the great metropolis had left nothing undone to suitably commemorate the funeral of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. At all the Government buildings and the Stock Exchange business was suspended for the day. Blinds were also fully drawn at a large number of private houses. The drivers of the omnibuses had crape attached to their whips. Many of the business houses were closed throughout the day, and during the time of the funeral nearly all business of every kind was suspended. A salute was fired by the L Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, who marched from Woolwich, in St. James's Park. Salutes were also fired at the Tower of London and at Woolwich. In connection with the memorial service at St. Paul's, the fact is recalled that such an event had no precedent. Even when the whole country was plunged into mourning over thirty years ago by the death of "Albert the Good," and yet later, when such a poignant grief was universally evinced at the demise of the Duke of Albany, there was no such service either at Westminster or St. Paul's. Since the time, however, the custom of holding memorial services has most fittingly become established, and thus the people of London were able to assemble to the number of between ten and twelve thousand in their own cathedral, and give outward expression to "That deep sorrow of the public heart, Which, like a shade, hath darkened every place." Upon the pillars of the dome were arranged small festoons of black, which gave a singularly funereal appearance to the building. The Lord Mayor and the sheriffs attended in state. The service was specially arranged by the Dean, who read the lessons. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. At Westminster Abbey among the vast congregation men of rank and reputation could be seen in every direction. The Dean threw open the north and south transepts and the north aisle. Notwithstanding this, at least 5,000 persons were unable to obtain admittance. Dr. Bridge began the service by playing in truly splendid style Schubert's Funeral March. Dean Bradley, Archdeacon Farrar, Canon Troutbeck, and Minor Canons Bainbridge and Cheadle officiated. A memorial service was held in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, which was attended by a number of Ambassadors, Ministers, and other Chefs de Mission, Peers, and Members of Parliament. Levee dress was worn. Memorial services were also held in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the Temple Church, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Botolph's Aldgate; St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; Christ Church, Endell-street; Christ Church, Lancaster-gate; All Saints', Margaret-street; St. Clement Danes, and many other churches; and at the Great Synagogue, Aldgate. In the country, Scotland and Ireland similar services were held, among others, at St. Mary's Church, Wallingford; at Worcester, Peterborough, Norwich, Liverpool, and Chester Cathedrals; at York, Leicester, Glasgow, Bournemouth, Betford, Loughborough, and Cardiff; at all the military chapels and at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The Agent-General of Victoria (Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke) was prevented by illness from attending the service at the Abbey. Business was suspended in most provincial towns in the afternoon. At Cowes all the shops were shut, and at three o'clock minute guns were fired by Her Majesty's ship Invincible, which is moored off Osborne. At Dover the blinds were drawn, and shops shut almost without exception. Every vessel had its colours at half-mast. Glasgow observed the day most loyally. Flags were flying half-mast on vessels in the harbour, public buildings, and many private offices and warehouses. Dublin was in mourning. The law courts and Government offices were closed, and blinds were drawn. Business was suspended throughout the city. The Mayor of Cork requested the citizens to mark their respect for the late Duke of Clarence and Cardinal Manning by closing wholly or partially their business places on Wednesday and yesterday between twelve and three o'clock.

Telegrams from Berlin, Paris, Rome, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Brussels, The Hague, Vienna, Cettinje, Bucharest, many other places on the Continent, from Calcutta, Bombay, Melbourne, &c., give accounts of memorial services celebrated on Wednesday, for the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, all being largely attended. That at St. Petersburg was attended by the Empeeor and Empress and by all the principal Russian Court dignitaries. In Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Athens, and Brussels the services were attended by representatives of the heads of the respective States, or by the latter personally, by the British Ambassadors and Ministers and their staffs, by the Diplomatic Corps, and by many high Court officials. In numerous Colonial and other cities the day was observed as one of mourning, and in many business was suspended.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The following message from the Prince and Princess of Wales has been communicated to the Press:—

The Prince and Princess of Wales are anxious to express to Her Majesty's subjects whether in the United Kingdom, in the Colonies, or in India, the sense of their deep gratitude for the universal feeling of sympathy manifested towards them at a time when they are over-powered by the terrible calamity which they have sustained in the loss of their beloved eldest son. If sympathy at such a moment is of any avail the remembrance that their grief has been shared by all classes will be a lasting consolation to their sorrowing hearts, and, if possible, will make them more than ever attached to their dear country.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 20, 1892.

The *British Medical Journal* is able to give on authority a favourable report of the health of the Royal Family, who all remain at Windsor until (Saturday), when the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children leave for Sandringham. Dr. Broadbent returned from Sandringham on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning went to Osborne, by command of the Queen, and gave Her Majesty a detailed account of the Duke of Clarence illness. Dr. Laking is also summoned to Osborne's.

AN EMPIRE IN MOURNING.

The telegrams which have poured in during the week from all parts of the world afford further evidence, not only of the universality, but also of the depth and sincerity, of the sympathetic feeling existing in the Colonies and in foreign States for the English Royal Family, and nation in their sorrow. As already stated, memorial services were held on Wednesday in the capitals of Europe, India, Australia, South Africa, Canada, and in many other places, as memorials of the national loss, and of the fellow-feeling of those far away from England with the country and its sovereign. The whole world seemf two sympathise with the sorrow of our Royal Family and nation.

MR. ADAM ROSEN, who is anxious to conduct rain-producing experiments in this presidency, announces the receipt of Rs. 100 from Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit to a subscription list that has been opened to enable him to profit by the present favourable opportunity to make experiments. Further subscriptions are sought.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJI N. BALABHOY.

A KALYAN correspondent, writing on Sunday, says: Yesterday afternoon was the occasion of a solemn ceremonial held in the Parsee fire-temple here. The local Parsee community assembled to unveil a full-sized oil-painting of their late leading townsman, Mr. Framji Nowroji Balabhoy, who fell a victim to paralysis six months ago. The late gentleman, had by his large-heartedness, and benevolence and charity to the poor and [redacted] own community endeared himself to [redacted] ceremony held pre-[redacted] oil-[redacted] High [redacted] Rustamji [redacted] those present and [redacted] are full well [redacted] which has brought us here [redacted] ceremony just performed, [redacted] sacred duty. It will be in your [redacted], that when some five years ago, [redacted] anxiety that paralysis had developed [redacted] symptoms in the late Mr. Framji Nowroji [redacted] simultaneous prayer arose from the hearts of you all to vouchsafe him a return to his former health. But, as you are aware, our hopes of his early recovery were blasted when death laid its hand upon him. It was on that occasion, brethren, that it will be in your recollection, that I felt it my duty, as the spiritual head of our Parsee community of Kalyan, to submit to you that it would savour of ingratitude indeed, if we did not deem it to be a sacred duty we owed to the memory of the late Seth, whose kind-heartedness extended to the poor and the needy in the community, if we did not do something to perpetuate his dear memory. Our deliberations resulted in our ordering a full-sized oil-painting to the memory of the late Mr. Framji's. The possession of the master-piece before us, it is due to the valuable assistance willingly accorded in the interest of our poor community, and the extensive influence possessed among the professional class both by Mr. Aspandiarji Burjorji Punthaki of Bombay and by Mr. Rustomji Dadabhoy Punthaki of Thana that we this day possess this faithful likeness of the departed head of our community, and I take this opportunity, with your permission, publicly to thank those gentlemen for the signal service they have rendered by lending their valuable time in promoting our object. I would, also, at this opportunity express my deep sense of the appreciation of the service rendered by Mr. Anandrao Raghunath Vadke, now resident in Thana, in turning out, as we now see, a remarkably faithful likeness of our late dear Seth. The Dastur Saheb, after resuming his seat, proposed as some mark of recognition of the artist's highly satisfactory service, that a rich shawl be presented to him, in which the assembly unanimously agreed. After passing a hearty vote of thanks to their High Priest for his address on the occasion, the assembly dispersed. Mr. Edulji Bazonji Davur, one of the appointed trustees of the late Mr. Framji, delivered to the Dastur Saheb a letter from Bai Saheb Meherbai Framji, in which she thanked the Anjuman, and stated that she had given a donation of Rs. 2,000, under the trusteeship of Messrs. Manekji B. Butivala, Hormusji M. Bhendivala, and Nowroji Rustomji, for making a general feast on every second day of the Peteshem Gahumbars.

FESTIVITIES AT BARODA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 7.

IT is a matter for congratulation that the well-directed efforts of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar have begun to bear fruit. On his Highness's assumption of power, and in his commencing to govern his own dominions some ten years ago, he undertook the wise measure of improving, the Gaekwadee family, in order to fit them for the exalted position they occupied. One was trained for the bar, another received the best university education possible to be obtained in England, no expense was spared in seeking the vast treasures of knowledge. To the more unfortunate classes, to the poor, the unemployed his Highness has always extended his help. What this education, together with a sound moral training, has done for the Gaekwadee family was noticeable at the recent wedding festivities. The satisfaction on all sides at the wedding between the comely daughter of H. E. the Senapatty Saheb and the scion of the once reigning family at Nagpur, Berar, and Orissa, Shreemant Laximonrao, now a large Jahagirdar, and a ward of the British Government. The married couple can, therefore, be said to belong to a historic and ancient power. It is to be hoped the happy couple may have long life and prosperity.

HYDROPHOBIA AND THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the article in last Saturday's paper re "Hydrophobia in Bombay," it is stated among other things that most of the parish dogs find their way into Bombay from the slaughter-houses near Bandora; and furthermore that the slaughter-houses appear to be a kind of nursery for them. Both these statements are misleading. I am myself living in the neighbourhood of the slaughter-houses, and have been there for several years, but never have I found out that the pariah finds its home in the slaughter-house yard. Moreover, I know for a fact that when stray dogs are seen about the precincts of the slaughter-houses, the Tanna police are called into the yard to destroy them. The pie-dogs do not, and never did, enjoy perfect immunity from danger at the slaughter-houses. The real "breeding-ground" of the pariah is on a large plain to the rear of the Bandora railway station, where there are at present about a dozen pie-pups, which scamper away to Coorla on the approach of any one.—Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

Bombay, February 8.

PROGRESS AT DADAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your columns teem with news from all parts of the world. But one of the most remarkable events in the history of your own town and island—nay, of Western India—has escaped chronicling. It is this, that the G. I. P. R. Company have widened the platforms of their Dadar station. Judging from the urgent need of this great work, and the enormous time that it has taken to accomplish, it must have been a task of phenomenal difficulty, quite throwing into the shade the Tansa dam and duct. By the end of this century perhaps there will be an overbridge, and some shelter from sun and rain for those who had to wait on the platforms, and before the middle of next perhaps plans may be prepared for improving certain other of the stations on the line.—Yours, &c.,

TICONDEROGA.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

THE Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, Bombay, addresses the following letter to us:—

Bombay, 8th Feb., 1892.

Sir,—Having been informed that much ignorance prevails in several quarters, particularly among the Europeans, as to the existence of public vaccine stations at convenient distances in every part of the city, and as on account of the eagerness to avail themselves of the benefits of re-vaccination, there is a rush of people at particular stations, I shall esteem it a favour if you kindly publish the following tabular statement, showing the facilities afforded by the Department for vaccination in this city.

Days.	Place of Vaccine Station.	Working hours.
		A.M. A.M.
Monday	J. J. Hospital compound......	7 to 10
	Police Station, Delima Street, Mazagon	7 to 10
Tuesday....	No. 136, Duncan Road, Kharatalao	7 to 10
	Lowjee Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Parel, (Tramway Terminus.)	8-30 to 10-30
Wednesday.	No. 159, Kalbadevi Road, opposite the Market Post Office..	7 to 10
	No. 78, Abdulrahman Street, Parsi Agiari, Chukla	7 to 10
Thursday ...	Gratuitous Dispensary, Hornby Road, Fort	8-30 to 10-30
	No. 79, 8th Kamathi p o o r a Street	7 to 10
Friday	Police Court, Girgam	7 to 10
	Mr. Wasudeo Jagannath's Bungalow, Mahim, (near the railway station, Dadur.)	8-30 to 10-30
Saturday ...	Shunkerset's Charitable Dispensary, Chowpatty, (near the Grant Road station)	8-30 to 10-30
	No. 41, Umerkhady Road	7 to 10
Sunday	No. 159, Kalbadevi Road, (opposite the Market Post office.)	7 to 10 and every day between 2 & 5 P.M.

I have, &c.,
SHANTARAM V. KANTAK,
Assist. Surg., Supdt. of Vaccination, P. C., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ACCORDING to the returns for the penultimate month of the official year there is a total improvement of the opium revenue over the estimate of twenty-six lakhs of rupees. This increase is almost entirely confined to the Bengal sales, the improvement in Bombay being under two lakhs.

ONE of the first minor results of the successful issue of the recent Hunza-Nagar campaign is that nine subjects of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir have been released from slavery, and are about to return to their homes. These unfortunate men were carried off and sold by the Hunzas, but have now been traced and set free by the exertions of the Gilgit authorities.

SIR JOHN BRAY sailed from Adelaide on January 20 in order to take up his duties in London as Agent-General for South Australia. Mr. Playford, Premier, sailed for India.

A FULL length photograph of the late Countess of Rosebery, taken in India, and handsomely framed in white and gold, has been presented by Lord Rosebery to Mentmore School, in which the Countess took a deep interest during her visits to her Buckinghamshire home.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, held on January 19, Lieutenant-General R. W. Lowry in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows, *viz.*—Dr. J. S. A. Ireland, Indian Emigration Service; Mr. Westby B. Perceval, Agent-General for New Zealand; Mr. Charles E. F. Sanderson, C.E., and Charles Stringer, Straits Settlements.

MR. H. S. KING, C.I.E., M.P., was suffering from an attack of influenza when the mail left.

CAPTAIN F. G. YOUNGHUSBAND was to read a paper on the Pamirs before the Royal Geographical Society yesterday.

SOME of the old students of the Mahomedan College, Aligarh, celebrated the foundation day of their old college on Jan. 8 at Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne. A few ladies, as guests, also enlivened the occasion by their presence. Nawab Syed Mohiuddin Ali Khan (of Hyderabad and Trinity College, Cambridge) occupied the chair. After the health of the Queen-Empress was duly honoured, the chairman proposed "Long life and prosperity to the College and its Founder." He was followed by Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan (of Gwalior and Christ's College, Cambridge), who proposed the toast of "Our guests, the ladies." Miss Margaret Draper, on behalf of the ladies, made a neat and graceful speech in reply.

THE following gentlemen passed the second examination of the board in anatomy and physiology at a meeting of the examiners on Jan. 14:—W. H. Bracewell, Melbourne University; E. W. de Kretser, Ceylon Medical College; R. C. Griffith, Toronto University; J. A. W. Pereira, Bombay and Charing-cross Hospital, passed in physiology only.

SIR CHARLES DILKE was thrown from his carriage and sustained injury to his face and right arm while driving to Cinderford on January 19 to address a meeting of electors. The carriage was overturned at Dean Hall, it being very foggy at the time.

A CORRESPONDENT states that the railway authorities have promised to pay Moulvi Ilahi Buksh, pleader, a monthly allowance of several hundred rupees by way of compensation for the injury sustained by him in the recent collision near Okara. The Moulvi is said to have been rendered permanently unfit for hard work, which is likely to affect his income to some extent, and, in order to make up for the deficiency, the allowance will probably continue for several years.

THE late Wolcott Balestier is, says the *Globe*, a remarkable instance of a man achieving fame by death. Until it was announced that he had collaborated with Mr. Rudyard Kipling very few people had heard his name. Now that he has gone, veteran critics, such as Mr. Edmund Gosse and Mr. Henry James, have been engaged to write his eulogy in the forthcoming magazines, and the papers are full of personal gossip about him. His posthumous works are being collected for publication with an assiduity characteristic of the century, and altogether he is being revealed in the character of one who might have been a genius.

AFTER a continuous residence in Kumaon of fifty years duration, during more than forty of which he served the Government with great distinction, Sir Henry Ramsay left the Province from Haldwani on Friday afternoon for England. A large crowd of those to whose welfare he had devoted his life were assembled to bid him farewell. Colonel Erskine, Mr. Roberts, Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal, Surgeon-Major Thomson, and many other friends were also assembled on the platform. Sir Henry was accompanied by Lady Ramsay and their son and daughter.

THE Viceroy Li Hung-chang and several of the generals who assisted him in quelling the recent disturbances in North China have been highly commended in an Imperial Decree for their "distinguished services." Whether their task has been quite completed yet, seems, however, to be a matter of some doubt. The Tientsin correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* is one of those who think the movement has not yet been suppressed. He declares that it has definitely raised the insignia of rebellion, and that it may continue to maintain an efficient organisation and add to its numbers until it becomes a serious menace to the government. Whatever there may be in this opinion, there is no word of any fresh outbreak, nor does any appear to be expected.

THE *New York Herald* publishes a despatch from Washington, stating that Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister in London, has been instructed to invite Great Britain to join an International Conference on the Silver Question, if, in his opinion, the feeling of the British Ministry in the matter is such as to justify the invitation. The Coinage Committee of the American House of Representatives has resolved to take a vote to-morrow (Feb. 10) upon the question of reporting to the House a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is considered likely that the committee will recommend the adoption of the bill.

AN important addition has been made to the German navy by the launch of the cruiser Kaiserin Augusta. The new vessel has a displacement of 6,000 tons, and is longer and broader than other vessels of a similar class. She has three different sets of engines, each of 4,000 horse-power, which can be used either together or separately. Her armament will consist of eight 7-centimetre quick-firing guns, eight 35-centimetre guns, and five torpedo-tubes.

THE Archduke Charles Salvator, brother of the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, died in Vienna on January 18. This is the fourth death from influenza which has occurred in the Austrian Imperial family since the outbreak of the epidemic. The attack of influenza to which the Archduke succumbed became complicated by inflammation of the right lung. The deceased Archduke was a son of the Grand Duke Leopold II. of Tuscany, and was born at Florence in 1839.

THE betrothal of the Crown Princess Stephanie and the Duke Charles Miguel de Braganza is reported.

THE case of the Englishman, John Samuel Cooper, who was convicted at the St. Etienne Assizes on December 26 of espionage, and who appealed against the penalty of fourteen months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 frs. to which he was sentenced, came before the Court of Appeal at Lyons on January 18. In reply to questions which were addressed to him by the judge, through an interpreter, Cooper declared that he had been employed by a person named Harrison whom he met near London Bridge to procure a specimen of the Russian rifle which is at present being manufactured in France. He was, however, unable to give any further information concerning Mr. Harrison's identity. This evidence having been taken, the case was adjourned.

THE Toronto *Globe*, which had connected Lady Macdonald's name with the alleged improper transactions in land in the north territories, has unreservedly withdrawn the charge and tendered a humble apology to her ladyship. The first sitting of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the transactions of the late Government of the Hon. H. Mercier and Mr. Langlais, the stationer, was held on Jan. 18. Mr. Webb, cashier of the Union Bank, deposed that 25,000dols. of the letter of credit for the Langlais contract was placed to Mr. Mercier's credit, just before the last general Federal elections, in the Montreal branch of the bank, the books of which now showed that the amount had been withdrawn.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Moscow, received by the *Kolnische Zeitung*, the fact that the Czar, contrary to general expectation, did not go to St. Petersburg to hold the New Year's Reception, or even to attend the ceremony of blessing the waters, is generally regarded as affording confirmation of the reports of a renewed plot against his Majesty's life. The telegram affirms that the Czar refrained from going to St. Petersburg by the advice of the leading authorities, who urged his Majesty not to make the journey from regard for his personal safety.

THE Czarina has now recovered from her attack of influenza, but great care is still recommended by her Majesty's physicians. The Empress was present at the New Year's Reception at the Palace, and attended the yearly ceremony of the blessing of the waters of the Neva.

THE new Bill for the repression of drunkenness in Germany has been submitted to Parliament. It does not greatly differ from that published in August, which met with almost general disapproval. The principal provisions of the Bill are the following:—The granting of licenses for keeping gin-shops or carrying on retail trade in brandy or spirits depends entirely on the judgment of the police as to whether a shop is needed in the particular district. Retailers are forbidden to sell brandy or spirits in quantities of less than a quarter litre, or a little less than half a pint. Innkeepers must maintain order and prevent excesses, drunkenness, forbidden games, or immorality of any kind. The police may prohibit where they may think necessary the sale of spirits before eight in the morning.

A BILL is being prepared by the Government with the object of placing restrictions upon emigration. The provisions of the projected measure are not yet known, but it will probably be framed on the pattern of similar legislation in Switzerland. A special object will be to check the efforts of emigration agents, who induce poor people to leave the country, regardless of their responsibilities at home or their chances of improving their condition abroad.

A MISUNDERSTANDING, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says, has arisen between the King of Hungary and the Pope, and has something to do with the intended resignation of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, and his petition to be transferred to the Propaganda Fide. The Emperor of Austria, exercising his privileges as Apostolic King of Hungary, on Oct. 19 nominated Canon Stephan de Vuchetich to the vacant See of Agram, the capital of Croatia. The Papal confirmation of this appointment is, however, still wanting, although dozens of despatches have been exchanged between Vienna and the Vatican, and between the Vatican and the palace of Bishop Strossmayer, in Diakovar. It appears that Cardinal Rampolla had pledged his word to the bishop, who had another candidate for the See, that Canon Vuchetich, who belongs to the Hungarian Party, while Bishop Strossmayer is the head of the Croatian Nationalists, should not be confirmed in the archbishopric. The Cardinal is now likely to be disowned by the Pope, who is opposed to any conflict in which the dignity of the Austrian Emperor is involved. The appointment has been made and gazetted, and the King of Hungary even has the right to instal the Archbishop in the temporal benefits of his See, whether the Pope confirms him or not. But this would bring about so much scandal, and such an estrangement between the Austrian Court and the Vatican, that the Pope naturally shrinks from a struggle. Consequently, it is far more probable that the Archbishop will be confirmed, and that Cardinal Rampolla will resign.

THE Emperor William left Berlin on Jan. 18 in strict *incognito*, and next morning arrived unexpectedly at Kiel, when he at once proceeded on board the ironclad Frederick the Great. The royal standard was hoisted, a salute was fired, and then a signal was displayed to "alarm" the garrison—that is, to make all the troops turn out under arms. Although nobody had been warned of the Emperor's arrival, his Majesty found all the military and naval services of the town and port in excellent order. He inspected the barracks, the ironclad Frederick Carl, and the racing-yacht Meteor, formerly known as the Thistle. After the inspection his Majesty took up his quarters in the Castle of Kiel. The Emperor was present on Jan. 20 at the swearing-in of the Naval recruits, and delivered a speech of some length, in which he reminded them that as German sailors they ought always, when abroad, to bear in mind that they were called upon to do honour to their country, to stand true to the Emperor and the Empire, and not to forget their religion. He then informed them that Prince Henry had been ordered to do duty in the Navy Office in Berlin. Prince Henry thanked his imperial brother, and bade the officers and men of his division farewell. The Emperor and the Prince afterwards lunched with the officers, and embarking on board the Pelican, proceeded out to sea, followed by all the men-of-war at Kiel under Admirals Groltz and Hollmann.

DURING a debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Jan. 19, a scene occurred between the Marchese di Rudini and Signor Crispi. The Premier remarked that the Italian fleet had never been sent to salute the President of the French Republic without the compliment being returned. Signor Crispi rejoined that during his administration there had never been any humiliations for Italy, adding that they were to be sought at other periods. Amid considerable uproar, the ex-Premier added:—"You have made excuses to the French Government for the incidents of Oct. 2 last, the date of the arrest of French pilgrims at the Pantheon." The Marchese di Rudini having protested against the remarks of Signor Crispi, the subject dropped.

RUSSOMANIA—after reaching an acute stage in the French navy subsequent to the "Crontadt affair," and rapidly extending to civilian classes—has now attacked the army, and has broken out with special severity among the non-commissioned officers of the 49th Regiment of the Line. On the occasion of the celebration of the New Year's Day they formed themselves into a group surrounded by Russian and French flags, and had themselves photographed. The picture—together with a highly complimentary letter—was transmitted to the Russian Military attache in Paris for presentation to the comrades of the "non-coms." in the corresponding Regiment in the Muscovite service. Baron Frederick has acknowledged the gift in a very cordial letter, in which he informs the senders that the 49th Russian Regiment, forming part of the 17th Division of Infantry, is at present in garrison at Sebastopol—"the fortress which witnessed those glorious combats in which our respective armies learned to know, and, therefore, to esteem each other."

FEW industries in Scandinavia, says *Engineering*, have shown a more rapid and continuous development than the manufacture of wood pulp. A large number of new factories have been built during the last few years both in Norway and Sweden, and a number of old works extended. So as not to flood the market the manufacturers have agreed to reduce the output, and up to the date of the meeting twenty-eight Swedish makers, with an average annual production of 44,000 tons, calculated dry, have decided to reduce their manufacture for 1892 to two-thirds of the normal production. It is expected that the production in Sweden during 1892 will leave some 45,000 tons available.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, with the overland mails of the 22nd January arrived in harbour at 5-30 yesterday (morning). She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rev S Leighlye	Miss Pearce
Miss Rhodes	Mr Herzatt
Mirza Yusuf Bey	Mr T S Hollis
Miss Horton	Rev C Mayhew
Miss Hibbert	Mrs Mayhew
Mr O V Muller	Mr C M Jerdon
Miss E M Russell	Mr T E Cochran
Rev J Insell	Mr Sowerby
Mr, Mrs and Miss Macrae and child and infant	Capt Lawrie
	Mr Soteropoulos
Lady Garth's three Grand-children and Governess	Mr and Mrs Wilkinson and 5 children
Mr Watson	Lt Radcliff
Col and Mrs Martelli and 2 daughters	Mr and Mrs Groves and infant
	Mr Jackson
Mr R Strutt	Mr Clavey
Mr Dominy	Mrs Brydges
Miss Dominy	Hon W Maxwell

FROM MALTA.—Alexis de Bomo

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr G S Hart	Mr Von Syburg
Mr J Penny	Mrs Von Syburg
Mr and Miss Mackenzie	Mr Tulloch
Mr and Mrs Colin Finch	Mr Sutherland
Mrs Walker	Mr McBlane
Mr Sieger	Mr Emerson
Mr and Mrs Newbould	Comdr and Mrs Richliew
Mr A S Gladstone	Mr J A Sullivan
Mr Connington	Mr Spring Branson
Mr and Mrs Moscarde	Mr E C Rawson
Mr and Mrs White	Mr Bergman
Lady de Tellisch	Mr Diez
Mr A B Hollis	Mr A Parsons
Mr A C Adams	Mr Binnie
Mr F E Adams	Mr Molling

FROM PORT SAID.—Mr Mohamed Soliman

FROM ISMALIA.

Count Kamarousky	Mr Arkell
Mr Schlesinger	Mr and Mrs Chase
Mr Schulz	Miss Cullin

FROM NAPLES—Mr Laurisen

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Pestonjee Framjee — Mr. Luddah Heerjee

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

THE COURT.

On Wednesday the body of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale was removed from Sandringham to Windsor. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince George, and Princess May of Teck accompanied the remains. The funeral ceremony in St. George's Chapel was attended by the Prince of Wales, Prince George, and the Duke of Fife as chief mourners, and by many foreign Princes related to the Royal Family.

The Queen and Princess Louise attended a special service in the private chapel at Osborne.

An official message from the Prince and Princess of Wales has been made public conveying, in touching words, their grateful sense of the universal feeling of sympathy manifested towards them in the time of their terrible calamity.

Services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster, where densely-thronged congregations collected.

The Stock Exchange, public offices, and many private establishments in London were closed, and throughout the kingdom the melancholy occasion was appropriately observed.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff as British Ambassador at Madrid.

POLITICAL.

Sir G. Baden-Powell, M.P., left Liverpool on Saturday for Washington to represent the British Government in the arbitration on the Behring Sea question.

Sir Thomas Brooks, Conservative, and Mr. Maden, Gladstonian, were on Tuesday nominated as candidates for the vacancy in the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in support of Mr. Maden's candidature, and to some remarks in that letter the Duke of Devonshire has replied.

Group A of the Labour Commission sat on Tuesday and took further evidence, the Duke of Devonshire being present.

A conference of Nonconformists was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Monday, to oppose the granting of a charter for the proposed Albert University, on the ground that it would infringe the spirit of the University Tests Act of 1871.

IRELAND.

A land agent named Perry, while driving to mass on Sunday, near Tulla, county Clare, was stopped by four armed men, who compelled him to kneel in the road and then fired at him, shattering his leg and leaving him in a critical state. Two arrests have been made.

The Corporation of Cork passed unanimously a resolution of sympathy for the death of the Duke of Clarence.

GENERAL.

The body of Cardinal Manning was removed from the Archbishop's house, Westminster, to the Oratory, Brompton, on Tuesday, and lay in state during the following day. Yesterday a *requiem* mass was celebrated at the Oratory, after which the body was removed to Kensal-green Cemetry, where it was interred. The funeral procession was of great length, and the demonstrations of sorrow were very marked. In addition to the religious representation many labour and trade organizations took part in the demonstration.

Influenza still rages with unabated severity. The epidemic has proved fatal in the cases, among others, of Lord Abinger, at Fort William, Inverness; of the Hon. R. Daly, son of the first Lord Dunsandle; Rear-Admiral Kelly, superintendant of Chatham Dockyard; and Mr. Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain of the City of London.

The mortality in London last week was 1,200 in excess of the average number. At Brighton and at Portsmouth the excess over the average was even greater.

The directors of the Bank of England yesterday reduced their rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent.

At the Central Criminal Court on Saturday, Samuel White, a retired army surgeon, was tried for unlawfully assaulting Miss Maude Ridley in Pall-Mall. The evidence adduced went to show that the defendant was of unsound mind, and the jury accordingly acquitted him, that he might be intrusted to the care of his friends.

A. E. Smithers, late managing director of the English Bank of the River Plate, was convicted on Wednesday, at the Central Criminal Court, of misapplying funds to his own use and of falsifying the accounts. Yesterday the Judge passed a sentence of four years' penal servitude.

The six prisoners charged at Walsall with the unlawful possession of explosive materials were further examined before the magistrates on Friday and again yesterday, and were remanded without bail.

At Southwark Police-court on Tuesday, Mr. Cheeseman was fined £1,402-10s., or, in default, to undergo 12 months' imprisonment, on a charge of illicit distillation. Two fines of £50 each, or three months' imprisonment, were also imposed on his foreman of works for participation in the same offence.

At Dundee nine persons were injured last week by an explosion of gas in a dwelling-house, and the building was wrecked.

Three lads were drowned while skating near Northampton on Saturday through the ice giving way under them.

OBITURY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. F. B. Kemp, late B. C. S.; Col. G. H. W. Hoggan, Ben. Ret.; Capt. T. R. D. Bingham, Ben. Ret.; Lieut. F. O. Anderson, B.S.C.; Lord Abinger; Lord Ffrench; Sir T. Whichcote; Hon. A. G. Tollemache; Sir F. Clifton; Sir G. S. Jenkinson, Bt.; Lieut-Col. W. M. Herchmer; Col. J. M. G, Tongue; Com.-Gen. G. G. Munroe; Admiral J. R. Rood; Rear-Admiral E. Kelly; Commander W. Gregory, R. N.; Hon. R. Daly; Dr. Christie, C.I.E.; Mr. Benjamin Scott; the Archduke Salvator; Comte de Nieuwekerke; Father Anderledy; Prof, Couch Adams; Lady Grant; Lady Rouse-Boughton; Lady Romilly; Dowager Countess of Cavan; Dowager Lady Ailesbury.

The Emperor on the 12th ult., received Dr. von Stablewski, the new Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen. After the oath of allegiance, his Majesty addressed him as follows :—"I have deemed it advisable to receive you in person, on entering on your new office, and myself to receive the solemn vow which you have just taken and confirmed by oath. In proposing you to his Holiness the Pope for the Archiepiscopal see of Gnesen and Posen, and in now conferring upon you my Sovereign recognition, I have done so in the full belief that in your responsible office you will always act consistently with the allegiance which you, as a Christian and a subject, owe me, your Sovereign, and the State of which you are a citizen. I anticipate that, so far as it lies in your power, you will succeed in reconciling such differences as ought not to exist between the children of one and the same land, and that you will foster and nourish the spirit of reverence and fidelity to me and my house, of obedience to the authorities ordained by God, of respect to the laws of the land, and of concord among its inhabitants in the diocese entrusted to your episcopal care."

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

THE DUKE'S PERSONAL LIKINGS AND HABITS.

The *Times* has an article from a correspondent, in which the following passages occur :—

Shooting was the sport he liked best, and at which he most excelled. There are probably not two men in England of his age who could have competed with him, and with increased experience he would undoubtedly have held his own with the best. The race-course, from a gaming point of view, had no attractions for him; but his love of a horse made him like to see a good race. He always ran a horse of his own in the regimental steeplechases, and last year was most anxious to ride it himself; but parental solicitude intervened, and he did not do so. In the annual point to point race, however, he always rode his own horse, and on one occasion, when the race was held over the stiffest part of the Marston Vale country, he ran in a very large field of nineteen brother officers, many of whom were men of large experience in riding races. The Prince looked very well on a horse, and was certainly very fond of the animal. Though he never gambled, and had no liking for it, he was a regular player at the regimental whist table, and played a fairly good game. He was a remarkably abstemious man. At dinner he would have a glass of champagne, which would often remain half full at the end of the meal.

HIS NERVOUSNESS.

The most obvious characteristic to those who knew the Prince slightly was his extraordinary nervousness and distrust of himself. Yet there was no reason for this distrust. Once, having prepared two speeches, on finding that he had to make a third he was in an agony of terror, but the third unprepared speech was better than the other two. He once said to an undergraduate, "I would chuck it all up for £5000 a year." He would infinitely have preferred the quiet, ordinary life of an English gentleman to anything which his birth could offer him.

HIS AFFECTION FOR HIS VALET.

A very touching exemplification of the extremely affectionate nature of the dead Duke was his desire to see his old valet, Mr. Fuller. This gentleman had been with him from boyhood. He went with him on all his travels, and shared all his adventures, and in fact was treated by the Duke rather as an intimate friend than as a servant. The Duke was very eager to see his old friend, and when he expressed his desire, Mr Fuller, who was at St. James' Palace engaged in the Duke's apartments, was telegraphed for, and immediately hurried to Sandringham. The Duke was unconscious at the time, but in a fitful gleam of returning sensibility he recognised his old valet, and only able to articulate very indistinctly, whispered his pleasure, and warmly grasped his hand. Though the official account does not say so, yet Mr. Fuller was allowed to remain in the death chamber to the last.

CHILDHOOD OF THE DUKE.

In the course of some reminiscences of the Duke of Clarence furnished by a correspondent to the *Daily Chronicle*, the following is stated :—He was not a strong child, though the birth bulletin certified him as "healthy," but he was very amiable. From first to last he never put on "side." He was inclined sometimes to hold his own, and on one occasion he met his master. He and his brother Prince George, a year and five months younger than himself, were playing on the lawn in front of the then unregenerated Sandringham House—this was the winter before the Prince of Wales' illness—with a goat-chaise which Prince Eddie was leading. Prince George wanted his turn in leading, and not getting it, promptly hit his elder brother in the eye; then without further opposition, took possession of the goat's head. The tale is only interesting as throwing a light on character. But there was never anything save deep affection between the two brothers. Indeed, when they were boys they were inseparables.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE.

In connection with the death of the Duke of Clarence, an extraordinary coincidence is mentioned by a correspondent of the *Globe*, which for completeness is almost without parallel. Some three months since Mr. Benjamin Beardmore, the Prince of Wales' butler, full ill from a chest affection and was attended by Messrs. Broadbent and Laking, the Marlborough House doctors, until their services were required at Sandringham, when they handed him over to the charge of their assistants. The poor fellow, however, did not need their ministrations long. He died on Thursday morning at 9-15—in other words at the precise moment that the breath left the body of his young master.

HE LOVED THE BAGPIPE'S SKIRL.

The late Duke, writes a correspondent, was reported to be dull in conversation and halting in his replies. At times, however, he could give in a quiet way a rather caustic retort. The Prince had a great love for the Highland bagpipes, and was reported to be about as touchy as any Celt if anyone spoke irreverently of the instrument in his presence. One morning, shortly before he left England for India, he was walking around the terraces of Windsor Castle, in company with a visitor, a German Officer of rank. The twain came across the late Mr. Ross, for long head piper to the Queen, and for whom the Prince had a very high regard. Ross, attired in full Highland costume, in all the glory of Kilt, hose, sporran, and dirk, was marching proudly backwards and forwards, the while discoursing on his instrument a stirring march. Amazed at the skirling, the Prince's companion inquired the reason of the piper's presence. "Why," was the answer, "he always plays before the Queen's apartments while she's at breakfast." "While she's at breakfast?" exclaimed the German officer; "a curious taste: that infernal row would put me off mine!" With a smile Prince Albert Victor satirically retorted. "Well, his playing is hardly so objectionable as that of the musicians who perform in our streets here—players hailing from your part of the globe. I'm told the din they make has not only the effect of taking away a man's appetite, but of driving him raving mad."

THE DESOLATE ROOMS AT ST. JAMES'S.

A London correspondent writes :—I have been allowed to visit the apartments that were being prepared for the Duke of Clarence and his bride in St. James's Palace. They were nearly completed when the news of the sad death arrived, and the workmen were immediately ordered to stop their work. The windows were at once hung with dark draperies, the blinds were drawn and were but a few minutes before all had looked gay with a wealth of decoration there was an air of bitter desolation. The grand drawing-room is a large and handsome apartment. The ornamentation of the walls is not quite complete, but the prevailing hue was to have been a blend of gold and amber, while amber curtains were to have been hung from the windows, and draperies of a similar hue would have been arranged in the various corners. The dining-room was already complete when the intelligence of the death was received at St. James's Palace. The room has a dark, almost chocolate coloured suite, and several valuable oil paintings are on the walls, which are of a bright golden tint. The bed-rooms and the Princess's boudoir are not complete, but the latter would have been a charming apartment in almost pure white, with an elaborate array of mirrors, which the workmen were actually arranging when the fatal announcement reached the palace. What will be done with the unfinished rooms, or whether they will be completed, is not yet certain.

About 500 small vessels, sloop or schooner rigged, and varying in size from 5 to 25 tons, are engaged in gathering sponges in the Bahamas. The gathering and preparing for market gives employment to 5,000 or 6,000 people, of whom all but the shipowners, brokers, and shippers are black people. The hands on the boats go on shares, and seldom make 300 dols. per year, while those who handle them on shore get from 50 c. to 75 c. per day, which gives them, a tolerable living there. They use a water-glass to search the bottom for them, and then with a hook attached to a long pole they pick up the largest, leaving the smaller ones to grow. Dredging has been tried, but it brought up or destroyed the smaller ones, and was ruining the beds, and an Act was passed forbidding it. After they are brought up they must be exposed to the sun for the animal to die and decay, during which process the odour is more strong than pleasant. The vessel usually goes to the shore once a week to unload. Then the sponges are put into a logpen built in the water in some sheltered part of the bay, where they must soak from four days to a week, after which they must be taken out and beaten with sticks to remove the decayed matter which covers them, the last particles being removed by washing after beating. They are now ready for market. The crop of 1890 was over 900,000lb., valued at 306,896 dols., of which the United States took 708,000lb., valued at 236,000 dols. The sponges from the eastern Mediterranean are considered better than the West Indian sponges, being usually much finer in texture. About the same number of boats and men are employed there, and the annual product varies in value from 450,000 dols to 500,000 dols. In some parts sponges are obtained by divers, who weight themselves with a stone and go down and tear the sponges from the rocks, and when loaded they are pulled up by their comrades in the boat.

THE MASSACRES IN CHINA.

From the special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* (at Shanghai, on December 12) we have some details of the rioting at Chin-king, or Kin-ching as it is variously called. The rioting (he says) arose from a dispute between the bandits and the Chinese authorities, who usually work together in their mutual interests. The brigand chief assumed the grandiloquent title of Ping-ch-ing, or "Prince Overthrow the Manchus." The title suggests an anti-dynastic movement, and though important as a force the movement itself is perhaps intelligible as an illustration of underground Chinese feeling and purpose. So far as the correspondent has been able to learn from observation and heresay, these rebels, to do them justice, have had little to do with the massacres, though they have been punished for both this crime and their more commonplace robberies. The massacres belong to a secret society called the Tsai-Li which some people have translated as a term into "Rationalists," and others converted into "The Temperance Brethren." "Now," writes the correspondent, "I shall show there is not much 'temperance' in the doings of this bloodthirsty sect. Li Hung Chang assures me that the society has nothing to do with the Kolaohwei, and, indeed, he went so far as to engage the British Consul at Tientsin, Mr. Byron Brenan, to convey to me this assurance, which he did. The Tsai-Li is strong at Peking, where it celebrates its existence frequently after a good old English custom—banquet giving, though its chiefs and head-quaters are at Shantang. The members carry distinctive banners, wear peculiar vestments, and whenever one is identified by the Emperor's body-guard his head is at once taken off, put in a cage fixed at the top of a pole, and sent round to the viceroyalties as a warning to other members of the Tsai-Li. Their signs are conceived after the masonic method, and the patois in which they convey their treasonable designs is almost as elaborate as that of the 'Heaven and Earth League,' another Chinese secreat confederation.

"The rebels having marched upon the Pa-Keon, the Tsai-Li rose to the occasion, and while the others were robbing the Christian houses they were massacring the families. Both, indeed, may be said to have marched literally through rapine and murder. The Belgian and French Missions were attacked, and the orphanages were burnt, the incendiaries forming a ring round the buildings so as to prevent the escape of the children. I have seen this stated and repeated in letters from the heads of the mission, and though the statement that the women were violated also has not been confirmed, according to a telegram to Lord Salisbury, nothing has been successfully denied. Father van Dick, or Dyk, despatched from Pa-Keon a courier to warn Bishop Rutjes and the missionaries at Petre-Shoo, but the man was caught by the Tsai-Li and murdered and mutilated by them in a horrible manner. Every Christian captured was killed, and one priest, a Chinese convert named Ling, was put to death in a fiendish manner. His tongue was torn from his head and burned, his heart being treated in a similar manner. The letters stated that the local Mandarin with the Chinese troops, militia, it is explained, looked on, and when the fell work was finished the butchers were entertained at dinner at the Yamen.

"I am sorry to have to say that these dreadful doings, which I cabled to you from Tientsin upon the authority of the Government, have not been contradicted or modified of their horror. Mr. Hannen, the British Consul-General at Shanghai, writing upon the authority of a message from the British Consul at Tientsin, informed Lord Salisbury, as I have said, that the outrages on women were unconfirmed, which is probable enough. Mr. Hannen, in discussing the matter with me, pointed out that as a rule Chinese do not add rape to murder. They prefer blood. Their methods of satisfying this craving are horrible enough. They will cut the victim's body into pieces, taking out his tongue with a pair of pincers and roasting it before his eyes, which in turn are pricked out with hot irons, much as King John is said to have proposed to do by Prince Arthur. Slow death is accomplished by a species of vivisection. Bits are deftly sliced from the victim's cheeks, ears are removed, his hands lopped off, his breast is mutilated, somewhat as Shylock proposed to exact his pound of flesh from the body of Antonio. The femoral muscle is sliced and the calves of his legs denuded of flesh, while other nameless horrors are practised, until finally the bowels are slit and scooped, and the heart is plucked out, roasted, and thrown as a feast to the dogs, or, better still, is forced down the throat of a brother or sister whose time has yet to come. This, I should perhaps explain, is no fancy picture, but the horrors I have drawn are. I have both Mr. Hannen's authority and the word of others for it—the Chinese 'gentle art' of disposing of their victims or enemies."

SCIENTIFIC MOUNTAINEERING IN INDIA.

The exploration of the Alps from a mountaineer's point of view, observes the *Overland Mail*, may be regarded as practically finished; the exploration of the Caucasus is well begun; and the snowy ranges of the Andes, the Selkirks, and the New Zeland Alphs have already received a considerable share of attention from the climbing fraternity. The great mountains of Asia alone remain practically untouched. Nor is the reason for this apparent neglect far to seek. Their size and relative remoteness render them extraordinarily difficult of access, even did no other hindrances stand in the way. The sportsmen of India have indeed penetrated the fastnesses of a large portion of the Himalayas, and the bold and energetic emissaries of the Survey have investigated the forms even of the barest and remotest valleys of Cashmere, Kumaon, and Sikkim; but the true mountaineer's aspirations begin where the sphere of the sportsman and the practical surveyor end. A climber, *per se*, desires to stand on the summit of peaks, just as a schoolboy wants to climb trees and apparently for the same sort of reason. Incidentally in the Alps and elsewhere, climbers have added—not inconsiderably—to the sum of human knowledge; but the object of their expeditions was not in the first instance scientific. Nevertheless, there has gradually grown up about the sport of climbing a science of the mountains, a scientific method of mountain travel, whereof Mr. Whymper's expedition to the Andes may be quoted as a favourable example. The mountains of Asia have never as yet been attacked in this manner.

It is understood that a properly equipped party of European mountaineers are proceeding to India with the intention of altering this state of things. They propose to attack the giants of the Karakoram range of mountains. The party consists of Mr. W. M. Conway and the Hon. C. G. Bruce (5th Goorkhas). They will be accompanied by Mr. Eckenstein, a well-known Apline climber, Mr. A. D. McCormick, an artist, and by the Apline guide Mathias Zurbriggen. Mr. Conway has had some twenty years' experience of climbing in the Alps, and is the author or Editor of a series of Alpine Climbers' Guides, well known to Swiss mountaineers. He is understood, also, to be a competent surveyor and photographer, and to be equipped with all necessary instruments. The expedition has been subsidised both by the Royal Society and by the Royal Geographical Society and thus proceeds to India under the best auspices.

As far as their plans have yet been disclosed, it appears to be the intention of these gentlemen to make the Baltoro glacier in Baltistan the scene of their most important efforts. That glacier is, perhaps, the largest in the world outside the Arctic and Antarctic regions; and, being surrounded by such giant peaks as K 2, Gusherbrun, and Musherbrun, it is probably the most notable centre of mountains on the surface of the globe. It is understood that the English expedition will endeavour to make as accurate a map as possible of the upper snow-fields of that glacier. They will climb to the greatest altitude they can attain, and they will note, with all possible scientific precision, the effect of altitude upon the human body. They will make such natural history collections as the glacial regions give materials for, and they will devote special attention to certain problems connected with glacier-motion, to which recent observations made in Greenland and Alaska have called the attention of men of science.

The results of the expedition cannot have any political significance, but they may well prove to be of considerable scientific importance. The pursuit of science for its own sake has always proved to have some ultimate practical value, however little, that may have been foreseen. Whether this may be the case in the present instance it is idle to discuss. At all events, the presence among the great mountains of Asia of a properly qualified mountaineering party will be a significant fact, and will in all probability lead to an increase of our knowledge of a remarkable and little known area of the earth's surface.

An analysis of English import returns shows that Ceylon has definitely ousted China from the home tea market. Five years ago the quantity of Ceylon tea consumed in Great Britain amounted to scarcely more than 10 million lbs., as compared with 90 million lbs. of the China product. In 1891 Chinese shipments had fallen to 40 millions, while Ceylon tea had risen to 50 millions. There is, moreover, no apparent prospect that China will recover her position.

THE INFLUENZA IN EUROPE.

The epidemic of influenza still raged in England, as well as abroad, when the mail left. The Registrar-General's returns for London for the week ending January 16 show that the deaths primarily attributed to influenza, which had been 19, 37, and 95 in the preceding three weeks, further rose last week to 271, and in addition to these there were 63 cases in which influenza was noted as a secondary cause. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 553, 1,317, and 1,084 in the preceding three weeks, rose to 1,248 last week, and were 594 above the corrected average. The general death-rate was 1,193 above the average for the past ten years, the death-rate rising to 40 per 1,000. The average death-rate for the past month was 34 per 1,000, being 9·9 per thousand above the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the past ten years.

The extraordinarily fatal effects of the severe weather and influenza epidemic among the aged continue to be shown by the obituary announcements in the *Times*. Of 504 deaths advertised in its columns last week (the numbers in the two preceding weeks having been 405 and 376) 133 were those of persons between 69 and 79 years of age, and 80 (40 males and 40 females) those of persons between 79 and 89. Two males and two females died at 90, two females at 91, and two at 92; one male at 94, one female at 97, one male at 98, and one female (Theodosia Egan, or Sidbury, Worcester) in her 100th year.

The *Times* obituary columns of Jan. 19 contained the unusual, and perhaps unprecedented number of 139 deaths. Of these twenty-four are attributed directly to influenza, pneumonia, or bronchitis. Out of the 159 deaths there are only 128 of them which give the ages of the deceased. These 128 comprise :—One infant, 19 days old; 14 adults under 50 years of age; 27 adults between 50 and 70 years of age; 81 adults between 70 and 93 years of age; five adults between 90 and 100 years of age. The mean age of the whole 128 is 69 years, 10 months, and 10 days; or, if the infant be eliminated, the mean of the 127 is 70 years, 4 months, and 21 days. It may be questioned if such a longevity has ever before been recorded in any daily paper in the world.

A meeting of the Society of Medical Officers of Health has declared its unanimous opinion that "influenza is a dangerous infectious disease." A correspondent of the *Times* notices the fact that in the offices of a large London insurance company only a young messenger is away through the influenza, and this comparative immunity from the disease is thought to be due, in a great measure, to blotting-paper with a few drops of eucalyptus oil on it being daily placed about the various departments. Dr John Crerar, of Mayport, also states he has discovered a cure for influenza. It consists in the administration of large and frequently repeated doses of bicarbonate of potassium. It has been tried with great success in Maryport and elsewhere. Three doses spread over a period of nine hours are generally enough to destroy the disease, and no bad consequences appear to be left behind. Local and other doctors are adopting the cure. Dr. Crerar has received a letter from some of the leading medical men in the country bearing testimony to the value of the remedy.

An important meeting of the heads or other members of the colleges and halls of the University of Oxford, at which almost every college was represented, was held on Jan. 18 under the authority of the Vice-Chancellor at the residence of the Regius Professor of Medicine, Sir Henry Acland. A report was received from the medical officer of health as to the great prevalence of influenza in Oxford, and the impossibility of securing nursing and attendance for patients. After considerable discussion it was unanimously resolved to recommend the colleges and halls and the delegates of the non-collegiate students to postpone the assembling of the undergraduates until the end of the first week in February, being a fortnight later than the time originally fixed. But for this resolution young men from all parts of the country would take up their residence in Oxford next week.

The Professor of International Law at Cambridge University, Dr. Westlake, Q.C., is prevented by an attack of bronchitis from entering upon the course of lectures announced for this term. The Regius Professor of Greek, Rev. Cannon A. F. Kirkpatrick, regrets to be obliged, under medical advice, to postpone the commencement of his course of lectures. The Professor of Music, Dr. Stanford, has abandoned his lectures for the term.

In consequence of the prevalence of the influenza and the present impossibility of procuring nurses, the Master of Haileybury College has determined to postpone the meeting of the school to Friday, Jan. 29. New boys to assemble on Thursday, the 28th.

No fewer than 1,500 members of the Metropolitan Police Force are suffering at the present time from influenza. The average number away from duty at this season of the year is only about 300.

The influenza, which has been very severe in Windsor and Eton, has now slightly abated. The 2nd Life Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Hanning-Lee, and the 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Ricardo, which are at present stationed at Windsor, have both been singularly free from the disease.

The fever and influenza prevailing among the crews of the British fleet at Malta continues unabated. The hospital is full, with over 200 sufferers, a large proportion being officers, while over 250 are sick on board the ships of the fleet. A message from Alexandria states that the epidemic on board the war ship Dreadnought has somewhat subsided, the number of cases on board her having fallen to eighty-seven.

The *Daily Telegraph* says :—A London medical man writes to us to claim the honour of having discovered the bacillus of influenza as long ago as December 1890, thus by more than a year anticipating Dr. Pleiffer of Berlin. Micrographic descriptions were, he writes, forwarded to the *Lancet*, and a full account of the organism published on June 27, 1891. Our correspondent sends a photograph of the microbe. It is in appearance a long stringy creature like most of its class, evidently capable of endless sub-division and multiplication within the living tissues; but whether this is the true cause of the prevailing pestilence must be determined by the specialists, who at present suspend judgment in regard to all the reputed discoveries.

The Imperial Board of Health at Berlin (where it is stated, the disease is somewhat abating) publishes a report upon the present epidemic in Germany up to the end of 1891. It appears from the statistic given that the present visitatian is less extensive and severe in character than that of 1889, and that on both occasions the fewest deaths are among children and infants. It is characterstic of the present epidemic that patients of sixty years and over nearly all die.

ADDRESS TO LORD DUFFERIN.

According to Dalziel the following address will be presented to Lord Dufferin on his departure from Rome by the English colony :—

My Lord,—We, the undersigned, respectfully beg to tender our congratulations to your Excellency on the occasion of Her Majesty having transferred your diplomatic services to Paris, recognised by all as the most important of her embassies. We understand from this Her Majesty's gracious approval of the long and exceptionally great services you have rendered to her realm, both as a statesman and a diplomatist. As such we rejoice at it, but feel bound to express the regret of the English community residing in Rome that the thoughtful kindness which we have ever received from you and the Ambassadress must now cease.

For years your Excellency has accustomed us, as Her Majesty's subjects, to feel from time to time a glow of satisfaction on hearing of some good work being brought to a successful conclusion by your farseeing statesmanship. We sympathised with you then, rest assured, though far away and personally unknown to you; and we now humbly beg to add that those sympathies will continue to follow you through life.

We would ask to be allowed to add a few words of deep respect, which we beg your Excellency will convey to the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. With a true womanly instinct she has started a work in India which cannot fail greatly to relieve human suffering, while promoting a wholesome and much required change in the status of her sex throughout that wide Empire. We could not do otherwise than sympathise with such efforts and rejoice at their success.

That your Excellencies may enjoy health and happiness, accompanied by all the prosperity which, in our humble opinion, you so eminently deserve, is the fervent wish of your most obedient servants.

An Australian prison hulk called Success is, or presently will be, on its way to England. The vessel was built in 1790, and has been purchased for exhibition purposes. She contains sixty prison cells and has been fitted up with waxwork casts of noted prisoners, bushrangers and others, attired in their original clothing, manacles and all, among them being the notorious Captain Melville. Although built more than a hundred years ago the hull of the ship is said to be as strong as ever it was. She is going to England under sail, in charge of Captain Jenkins. The old ship was originally employed in the East India merchant service, but was purchased by the Victorian Government in 1853, for use as a floating prison.

REMINISCENCES OF LORD PALMERSTON.

The Marquis of Lorne's story of the life of Lord Palmerston has just been published, and is an interesting work. A curious estimate of Palmerston, says Lord Lorne, is expressed by Lord Brougham in a letter written to Lord Macaulay in 1806 in favour of his opponent, Lord H. Petty when young Palmerston had made up his mind to stand for Cambridge. He was certainly young enough to excuse Lord Brougham for misjudging a character that could not have been clearly formed at that time. "The Government candidate is Lord Palmerston, a young man who only left college a month ago is devoid of all qualifications for the place. I remember him well at Edinburgh, where he was at College for several years, and what I know of his family and himself increases a hundredfold my wish for Petty's success. The family are enemies to abolition in a degree that scarcely ever was exceeded." "I presume," adds the far-seeing Brougham, "that he is so himself. His maxim is that, of all the objects of ambition in the world, the life of a courtier is the most brilliant. Don't you think that the friends of the cause have the more reason to support Petty the more strenuously?"

THE RELIGIOUS WAR IN IRELAND.

Some interesting comment on public affairs appears in a letter written by Lord Palmerston from Londonderry, under date of October 21,1826, of which we give the following extract :—"The Catholic and anti-Catholic war is carried on more vigorously than ever, and the whole people are by the ears like an undisciplined pack of hounds. It is most marvellous, to be sure, that sensible statesmen should be frightened by the bugbear of foreign interference clashing with domestic allegiance, and should see with calmness and apathy a civil war raging throughout Ireland, engrossing all the thoughts and passions of the people, diverting them from the pursuits of industry, and retarding the progress of national prosperity, and menacing, in the event of foreign hostilities, inconveniences of the most formidable and embarrassing description. I can forgive old women like the Chancellor, spoonies like Liverpool, ignoramuses like Westmoreland, old stumped-up Tories like Bathurst; but how such a man as Peel—Liberal, enlightened, and freshminded, should find himself running in such a pack is hardly intelligible."

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

The Marquis of Lorne has introduced into his book an extract from a very lively sketch by the Duke of Argyll on the views and the appearance of the Duke's famous colleague at the period when the country was drifting into war with Russia. Here is a portion of it :—"Immediately after the final decision had been taken, I was walking one day down to a Cabinet to be held in Downing Street from Carlton Terrace. At the foot of the steps from the Duke of York's column I overtook Lord Palmerston, who at that time lived in Carlton Gardens. Taking his arm and walking with him across parade, I began a conversation on the prospects before us, and spoke of the obvious seriousness of the task to which we were committed. To my surprise he not only spoke with unhesitating conviction of the wisdom of the selection made (of which I had no doubt), but with the most absolute confidence of an easy and certain success. I was much struck with his sanguine and optimistic tone. He said there was no reason to doubt the issue—that Sebastopol was so situated that it could be practically invested; that it was a maxim in military science that places which could be invested must ultimately fall; that it was a mere question of time and of endurance, &c. &c. His manner in saying all this was almost 'jaunty'—the result, it seemed to me, of natural temperament rather than of more reasoned conviction. I was much struck with it at the time, and often looked back to it afterwards in the midst of operations which strained our resources to the very utmost. Confidence in general maxims such as those cited by Lord Palmerston is never quite justified unless all the conditions which make them applicable can with certainty be known. I did not feel that this knowledge was altogether in our possession. In the final result he was right, but only after a triumph over dangers and difficulties which he did not foresee. A sanguine and confident temper was in the nature of the man. He was then sixty-nine years old and I was only thirty-one, yet I could not help feeling that I was in some ways the elder of the two."

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

The same sanguine spirit that Lord Lorne shows was manifested when the Indian Mutiny broke out. In a letter, Lord Palmerston, who was then in his first Premiership, wrote :—"I am sorry to have received an account of the extension of the mutiny among the native troops in India, but I have no fear of its results. The bulk of the European force is stationed on the north-west frontier, and is, therefore, within comparatively easy reach of Delhi, and about five or six thousand European troops will have returned to Bombay from Persia. It does, however, seem to be advisable to send off at once the force, amounting to nearly 8000 men, now under orders for embarkation for India, and when the dispatches arrive about the middle of next week, it will be seen whether any further reinforcements will be required. The extent of the mutiny seems to indicate some deeper cause than that which was ascribed to the first insubordination. The cause may be, as some allege, the apprehension of the Hindoo priests that their religion is in danger by the progress of civilisation in India, or it may be some hostile foreign agency."

GARIBALDI.

Many of Lord Palmerston's personal characteristics are brought out in the closing chapters of the book. One of the last of his great receptions was given in honour of General Garibaldi. This was a sore subject with most of the Conservatives, who could not bear that the red-shirted patriot and revolutionary soldier should be courted and caressed. He more than any other had made Italy a nation under one monarch, and had shown himself favourable to the House of Savoy. But that he had caused the King of Naples to fly, and had attacked the Pope as an earthly Sovereign, was sufficient to make good Tories shake their heads. Was it possible, they asked, that the Duchess of Sutherland was to receive him at Stafford House? And when he came to the doors accompanied by the shouting myriads of London surging around the carriage, and giving him such a reception as they had given to no foreign crowned head, it was said that in the Cabinet the result of Garibaldi's visit on public feeling was questioned and that one member said "What shall we do with Garibaldi?" "Do?" said Lord Palmerston, "Oh, let's marry him to the rich Miss—and then we'll get—" (mentioning an eminent colleague) "to explain her away."

A BOMBAY CASE IN ENGLAND.

The case, the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India (Limited) v. Craig, has been heard in the London Courts. This was an action to recover 132*l* and interest as "calls" on sixty-five shares in the plaintiff company purchased by the defendant. The defendant pleaded that he was induced to apply for the shares on the faith of a prospectus knowingly issued by the directors and officers of the plaintiff company, which omitted, contrary to the provisions of section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., cap. 131), to specify the dates and names of the parties to the contracts entered into by the plaintiffs. He also alleged misrepresentation by omission of the contracts, and counter-claimed for the removal of his name from the register and for the return of 195*l*. paid by him to the plaintiff company. The object of the company is to extend to the naval and military forces and civil servants in India the benefits of co-operative trading. During the hearing of the case a conference between the learned counsel took place, with the result that a compromise was arrived at, and Mr. Moulton stated that this and another action brought by the defendant, Mr. Craig, against the directors would be dismissed without costs. It could not be too widely known that an abridged prospectus, as this, was inserted in the "Financial News," came within Section 38 of the above Act, as proved by "White v. Hayman" (1 Cab. and Ellis, 101). His lordship fully assented to this proposition and to this course being taken. He said no moral responsibility could be said to attach in any way to the directors, and he thought the company had taken a very proper course in absolving the defendant from all legal liability towards them. Mr. Bosanquet wished to add that it was to be taken that his client's defence was a *bona fide* one, and that he had in fact purchased his shares on the faith of these representations. The question of the legal liability of the directors was, of course, quite apart from any moral responsibility. The head-note to "White v. Hayman and others" runs :—"An 'abridged prospectus,' not containing the date of, nor the names of the parties to, a contract for the sale of a patent to be worked by the company of trustees on behalf of the company, held (by Mr. Justice Mathew in June 1883) to be fraudulent within Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, although it stated where full prospectuses could be obtained."

The only fluke in the billiard match at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, was made by Roberts at the end of the game, the champion taking advantage of the accident to run out the winner by 18 points. At the conclusion Mr. Cockell expressed his readiness to meet Roberts again on the same terms.

THE LATE CARDINAL MANNING.

LYING IN STATE.

A large number of people attended at the Archbishop's House, Westminster, on Saturday (Jan. 16), where the body of the late Cardinal Manning lay in state. A few ferns and palms stood near the catafalque. The walls were draped in black and violet, and a large silver cross was placed at the back of the bier. The body rested on purple cushions heavily fringed with gold lace, and was dressed in a purple cassock richly laced alb, violet chasuble, and white stole. The hands, cased in purple gloves, were crossed upon the breast, and on the third finger of the right hand was the episcopal ring. The deceased prelate wore his Archbishop's mitre; by his side was placed the crozier, and at his feet lay the Cardinal's hat. Six purple candles burned beside the bier, and at the side was a prie-dieu, at which one or other of the priests attached to the house constantly knelt. The face was placid, and, as far as appearance went, the Cardinal seemed to have simply fallen asleep. A strong force of police was present; but their duties were light, being limited to the direction of the large numbers who constantly passed through the room. Everyone was admitted. Workmen in their everyday attire knelt beside richly dressed ladies. In the next room to that in which the body lay, a temporary altar had been erected, and here mass for the dead was said. Again on Sunday many thousands witnessed the lying in state. The body lay in state at Archbishop's House till Tuesday evening, when it was removed to the church of the Oratory, and there lay in state during the whole of the following day, and was seen by, it is estimated, 30,000 persons. Between five and six o'clock nearly 270 priests celebrated the office for the dead.

At many Roman Catholic churches in London on Sunday solemn high mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the Cardinal, and the Dead March was played before the congregations dispersed. Reference was also made to the death of the Cardinal by Canon Scott-Holland at St. Paul's Cathedral, and by other preachers, both Church of England and Nonconformist.

REQUIEM MASS AT BROMPTON ORATORY.

The funeral took place on the 21st ult. under most depressing atmostpheric conditions. During a dense fog a large assemblage gathered at the Brompton Oratory, the doors of which were thrown open at 9·30 a.m. The celebration of the Requiem commenced at eleven. Thousands were unable to obtain admission. The service was most impressive. The building was in semi-darkness. Among the congregation were the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Fielding, Lord Howard of Glossop, Baroness and Mr. Burdett Coutts, Sir C. Russel, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justin Mc Carthy, Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Wm. Abraham, Mr. John O'Connor, and Mr. Joseph Nolan. In the sanctuary were seated the Bishops and the Canons of the Church. Among the Irish clergy present were Archbishop Walsh, Archbishop Croke, and the Bishop of Ossory. Of the minor clergy some six hundred were present from all parts of the United Kingdom, including representatives of all the orders established in this country—Jesuits, Carmellites, Redemptorists, Passionists, Dominicans, Benedictines, and others. Queen and the Prince of Wales were both represented. Altogether some ten thousand persons assembled in the Oratory, of whom only 4,000 could find sitting accommodation. The officiating clergy were the Bishop of Clifton, who sang the Requiem, assisted by Father Butler and Father Charles Bowden. For the Mass and the Absolution the Ratisbon edition of the plain chant was used, and the choir of priests sang the music of the service with solemn effect. Dr. Hedley, the Bishop of Newport and Menevia, who preached, took his text from the 10th chapter of Ezekiel, 2nd verse. In the course of a long and eloquent address, opening with a touching tribute to the memory of the Duke of Clarence, the preacher described the death of the late Cardinal as closing an era in the history of Roman Catholicism in England. The spiritual welfare of his flock came first in his heart and in his work; but except in the field of politics there was not any province of human interest in which he had not done what was good and lasting. On education, on the great labour question, on the treatment of the poor, in the promotion of temperance he had spoken and written with unceasing devotedness. The Pope loved him, and leaned upon him. The Holy See never had a more staunch or more persistent defender. In the well.known encyclical, "On the Condition of Labour," which owed something, beyond all doubt, to the counsels of Cardinal Manning, there was one sentence which if it was not his in form, most certainly expressed his conviction. There is a dictate of nature, more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man that the remuneration of the wage-earner must be enough to support him in reasonable and frugal comfort." These words might well be inscribed upon the dead Cardinal's grave.

At the close of the service the congregation passed out into the street, which was shrouded in fog. A vast crowd was awaiting the start of the funeral cortege for Kensal green. The dockers, marshalled by the police and Cardinal's body guards, with members of the various temperance bodies and the Irish National League were drawn up in readiness to follow the hearse to the cemetery. Upwards of 300 carriages followed, sixty being filled by the clergy. The procession moved forward in the following order :—Cross bearer Acolytes and Thurifer; Regular Clergy; Secular Clergy; Prelates and Dignitaries; Bishops; Provost and Chapter; The Body: Relations and Household; Diplomatic Body; Nobility: Sovereign Order of the Knights of Malta; Members of Parliament; Deputation of the Irish Parliamentary Party; Private Carriages; Society of St. Vincent of Paul; the League of the Cross; the National League; United Kingdom Alliance; Trade Unions of London; Dockers' Societies; Amalgamated Society of Stevedores; Federation of Trades and Labour Unions; Independent Order of Good Templars; Universal Mercy Band Movement, &c. The hearse was an open car, with a dome-shaped cover of black embroidered with white silk and surmounted by a cross of silver. Six horses, caparisoned in black velvet, and an outrider in black costume, were attached to the car. There were upwards of a hundred private carriages. The four-mile route to the cemetery at Kensal-green was by Cromwell-road Warwick-gardens, Addison-road, Uxbridge-road, Clarendon-road, Cornwall-road, Ladbroke-grove-road, and Harrow-road. On either side of the broad road that passes in front of the South Kensington Natural History Museum were crowds of sympathetic spectators, whose number showed signs of diminution only when a large part of his journey had been covered.

It was nearly five o'clock when the procession arrived at St. Mary's Cemetery, in the upper portion of Kensal-green, where the crowds of people had taken up their places three hours before. The path from the cemetery gates to the grave was kept by some 1,600 members of the League of the Cross. At the grave side a short service was conducted by the Bishop of Clifton and the Bishop of Birmingham, it being quite dark before the mournful ceremony was at an end. The interment was made in a brick grave near the monument to Cardinal Wiseman.

A solemn requiem for Cardinal Manning was Sung at the church for English-speaking Catholics in Paris, the service being attended by a large and distinguished gathering.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Replying to a message of sympathy from the Chapter of the Archdiocese of Westminster, the Queen has telegraphed to Mgr. Gilbert expressing her gratitude and conveying her sincere condolence on the death of Cardinal Manning. The Prince of Wales has also sent a reply to Mgr. Gilbert, in the course of which he says he had a close acquaintance with the late Cardinal, that he found him always a most loyal and steady friend of the Royal Family, and that he greatly regrets his loss.

THE NEW ENGLISH CARDINAL.

The Rome correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says :—Owing to the incurable illness of Cardinal Howard, England now possesses no active Cardinal. It is therefore practically certain that at the next Consistory the Pope will appoint one for England and one for Ireland. In this case the English Cardinal would doubtless be Mgr. Stonor, the rector of the Scotch College, while the biretta for Ireland would most likely devolve upon either the Archbishop of Dublin or the Archbishop of Armagh.

Telegraphing yesterday, the Rome correspondent of the "Chronicle" says the English ecclesiastics there favour Bishop Vaughan of Salford as the successor to Cardinal Manning, while the Irish and Americans support the Bishop of Newport.

It is stated in Irish circles that Bishop Vaughan's chances of election as successor to Cardinal Manning are now very remote. It is almost certain says yesterday's *Pall Mall*, that Mgr. Gilbert will be returned as dignissimus by the Canons of the Chapter; and it is very questionable if the Bishops will advise against that choice. The three strongest names as yet mentioned are Mgr. Gilbert, of Moorfields, Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, and Bishop Clifton, of Bristol. Dr. Bagshawe, of Nottingham, is less likely than the three already named; but his nomination would be very acceptable to the Irish.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

I cheerfully publish the following reply from an Indian correspondent; but I am afraid that the discussion is getting too technical for me to follow further with safety:—

DEAR TRUTH.—Your light and airy remark on death under chloroform in *Truth*, November 26, 1891, are unfairy to the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission. The Hyderabad Commission has demonstrated that the practice of those surgeons who, following the great Syme, never, under any circumstances, take the pulse as a guide in chloroform inhalation and never kill their patients, is founded upon sound physiology and sound common-sense. The effect of chloroform inhalation is to send certain nerve centres to sleep (narcosis) and so to produce unconsciousness and relaxation of the muscles. This is anæsthesia. It is free from risk, and may be called normal anæsthesia, if the heart is kept properly supplied with oxygen and its safety guaranteed by regular natural breathing throughout the administration. To keep the breathing regular and the heart freely supplied with oxygen during anæsthesia demands the whole of the chloroformist's attention; and the pulse can only show signs of danger if he wilfully or ignorantly neglects this imparative duty and natural breathing is not maintained.

Now apply these facts to the deaths which take place in England. When a patient dies under chloroform, the coroner and jury are completely satisfied if the anæsthetist can swear that he examined the heart beforehand and took the pulse as a guide during the administration, though these are almost infallible signs that the anæsthetic has been given improperly. No information is ever demanded regarding the all-important respiration, on which the heart is entirely dependent, and by means of which the chloroform is taken into the system. You may rest assured that until the method of administering chloroform in England is altered, and brought into conformity with the teaching of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission, the hearts of Englishmen will continue to give way under chloroform, as you say they do, "on an average about once a week."—Your obedient servant, B. BOSE.

India, December 23, 1891.

A month or two back I invited the commanding officer of "a regiment quartered at Colombo" to contradict a representation which had been made to me that a man in the regiment had been refused promotion for no other discoverable reason than that he was a Roman Catholic. No direct answer has been vouchsafed to me, but in the *Ceylon Independent* I have found a letter from the Adjutant of the 1st Gordon Highlanders (which appears to be "the regiment quartered at Colombo"), categorically denying the allegation in the name of the commanding officer, and adding "that in all promotions and appointments the question of a soldier's religion is never for a moment allowed to influence his chances in any way." This is satisfactory. I have received, however, further evidence which shows that there exists among certain men in the regiment an impression to the contrary, which is the reverse of satisfactory. Let me then ask the Adjutant whether in the Gordon Highlanders a man's nationality may not "influence his chances"—whether a Scotchman has not a better chance than an Englishman or an Irishman, and an Irishman a worse chance than anybody? If that were so, it would be easy to understand the prevailing impression as to Roman Catholic disabilities.—*Truth*.

THE "WORLD'S" INDIAN NOTES.

LADY Lansdowne will follow the precedent established by Lady Dufferin, and several native ladies have signified their intention of appearing at her Drawing-Rooms during the winter.

Influenza has broken out severely at Naworth Castle, Cumberland, where Lady Carlisle and four members of her family and fourteen servants were all attacked within a few days. Lady Carlisle, who has been entertaining a large family party during the holidays, gave a tenants' ball, at which three hundred guests were present, a day or two before the influenza appeared at Naworth. Lord Carlisle and Lord Morpeth are travelling in India.

Lord Borthwick and his sister, who went out to India early in November, have been staying with Lord and Lady Wenlock at their residence about three miles from Madras, which Lady Wenlock much prefers to Government House. Lord Borthwick has now gone on a shooting expedition while Miss Borthwick stays with friends.

There is a possibility of a renewal of troubles in Manipur. The Kukis, an independent tribe, living along the road from Kohima to the capital, have lately grown fractious. They are angry at finding their occupation gone as mercenaries of the late Maharajah, and have shown their dissatisfaction by beating a mule-driver in the Government employ and similar trivial acts of insubordination. For this they have been mulcted in kind by being made to supply rations to the Sepoys who garrison the chain of small posts recently established in the neighbourhood. In consequence, they are still more restless. Major Maxwell would be only too glad to have them under complete British control, as has been done with the neighbouring tribe of the Naggas. Unfortunately, he has not many spare European officers at his disposal. Wherefore it is to be hoped the affair will blow over.

Since I stated some time ago that Sir Evelyn Wood was a favourite candidate for the chief command in India, his chances of selection have looked up considerably. But it is usual, as a rule, for official statements with regard to this high and important command to be made ministerially, and any premature announcements which appear must, therefore, be accepted as liable to change.

Lord William Beresford having completed three years' service as Military Secretary to Lord Lansdowne in India, it has been arranged that he is to continue to discharge the duties of the appointment pending a change in the Viceroyalty, when, under no circumstances, is his lordship to be recommended for reappointment. Lord Lansdowne applied specially to be permitted to retain Lord William's services on account of his great popularity, not only with the native princes, but with all classes in India.

Very satisfactory accounts of Lieutenant-General Brackenbury's progress continue to reach England from India. The broken limb has been giving no trouble, and the patient by last accounts was in good health and spirits, having entirely recovered from the effects of his rather severe shaking. It will not be necessary for him to take leave to England.

The India Office has lately been considering proposals for the reorganisation of the Military Secretariat, which have now been approved, and will probably be carried into effect on an early date.

It would be hard indeed on the Manipur relieving column if it were robbed of all reward for the services it rendered, because "somebody blundered." The expedition took the field *after* the fiasco, to avenge the murder of the British officers and suppress the insurrection, and was successful in every way. Medals, it has to be remembered, increase the popularity of the army. "Batta" is practically a thing of the past. If, therefore, medals were withheld also, a serious blow would be struck at recruiting. Is this desirable in the present crisis when every effort is being made to attract men to the colours?

THE BRITISH REVERSE IN NYASSALAND.

FURTHER details were published in London on Jan. 16 concerning the reverse sustained by a British force on Lake Nyassa. It appears that Captain Maguire was drowned near Makanjara after attacking and destroying two slave dhows. It is not yet precisely known what his force was in this affair; but it seems improbable that his entire force should have been with him on board the Domira, as he had under his command 120 trained Indian soldiers, besides natives and a few Europeans. The latest advices state that Consul Johnston's expedition will proceed almost immediately against the slave-raiders, and is expected to obtain a complete victory over them. The allusion to a gunboat in the intelligence received from the representative of the Lakes Company referred, it is explained, merely to an order for the revictualling of the British gunboat stationed on the Zambesi. No request was made for it to be despatched to the scene of action, where its presence is not required.

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign Office, dated Jan. 14, from Consul-General Johnston, Zomba:—"Deeply regret to report Captain Maguire dead, drowned in Lake Nyassa after attacking and destroying two of Makanjira's dhows; also three Sepoys. Before disaster Maguire had stopped large slave caravan from crossing lake. After Maguire's death Makanjira's people stopped firing and proposed peace; unfortunately people of Domira were deceived by this, and Chief Engineer MacEwan and Parsee doctor named Boyce went on shore to treat, when they were immediately killed."

A Capetown telegram states that the Swallow has been ordered to the Zambesi to assist Consul Johnston.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Childrens. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND AFGHANISTAN.

A RUSSIAN FORECAST.

TELEGRAPHING on Jan. 19, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says:—The Russian newspapers are always harping upon the expected and imment death of the Ameer Abdurrahman of Afghanistan. The tiny but widely read paper of M. Komaroff, the *Sviet*, which has probably been started on the subject by the important article on the Pamir question in the *Novoe Vremya*, which I telegraphed on Friday, contains an article on the sanguinary struggle which is sure to take place when Abdurrahman Khan dies. He is suffering from an incurable disease, and the *Sviet* seems to possess exclusive information that the Ameer's death which the Russians *desire with such fervour*, cannot any longer be delayed. There will then, it says, be a great conflict between the different pretenders to the throne, among whom is Yakoob Khan, the son of the former Ameer of the country, Shere Ali. According to the "Sviet," four regiments of Afghan troops have already declared in favour of the succession to the Afghan throne being given to this condidate, Yakoob Khan, whom they intend to support. Two of these loyal regiments are in the garrison of Herat. This pretender, adds the "Sviet," whom England herself once shut out from the throne, cannot now be agreeable to her, whereupon the writer concludes with the opinion that if England in such circumstances intends to meddle in the internal affairs of Afghanistan from Peshawur or Quetta in favour of its own candidate, and to occupy Candahar and perhaps Cabul, then Russia must at once occupy Herat. Russian diplomacy is besought to give timely attention to this weighty matter, as the approaching death of the Ameer of Afghanistan is a foregone conclusion.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

It was in the *Novoe Vremya* that Russia's pretensions in regard to the Pamir plateau were first of all ventilated, twelve months ago, by Captain Gromtchefsky, and whoever may be the author of the article on the Pamir question above referred to, it may be accepted (says the *Times'* correspondent) as pretty certain that the opinions expressed are in unison with those held in the military and diplomatic circles which control Russian affairs in Central Asia. They are, in fact, only the opinions which these circles have held from the very beginning, even so far back as 1873. The *Novoe Vremya* says it is plain from the despatch of Lord Granville to Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 17, 1872, that the entire Pamir, from the north to the Sarykol Sea and the sources of the Pandja, unquestionably belong to Russia's sphere of influence. The boundary given by the *Times* on Nos. 30 (says the *Novoe Vremya*) is totally incorrect, as also the statements that Russia claimed the Pamir as early as 1873, that any claims were then made and allowed to remain an open question, and that the Pamir region was considered to be neutral territory. This question is clearly decided by the agreement of 1873 which, if it requires revision at all, requires it only because the northern frontier of Badakshan was incorrectly laid down. Shignan, Roshan, and Darwas are not upon the right but upon both banks of the Pandja. The northern boundary of Wakhan is also defined by the agreement of 1873. China's rights in the Pamir are limited exclusively to the possessions of the late Yakub Beg—namely. Kashgar and the so-called Chinese Sarykol. Everything to the west of Sarykol belonged formerly to Khokand, new Ferghana, and since 1876 to Russia. If Russia did not take possession of this territory it was only because there was no necessity to do so. The Afghans have suffered no loss, but, on the contrary, Russia has complained of the unwarrantable occupation of Shignan and Roshan by the Afghans some years ago. In conclusion, the *Novoe Vremya* refrains from discussing what it is pleased to call the other "suppositions" of the *Times*.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H Cox, B C S	Capt J W Cowley, I S C
Mr T Beatty, B	Capt F W P Angelo, I S C
Mr R H C Lushington, M	Lt E J E Swayne, I S C
Col E J Watson, I S C	Lt P H Cunningham, ISC
Col J May, I S C	Lt W G Walker, I S C
Lt-Col S V Gordon, I S C	Lt C E Wood, I S C
Maj H R H Heath, B Cav	Lt J C Sutherland, I S C
Maj F C Maltby, M Inf	Lt C R Ross, I S C
Capt F M Rundall, D S O, I S C	Surg-Maj F C Smith, MD

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Col E C Garstin, I S C, till May 29, 1892.	Mr A Davidson, Bo, 3 mos
Lt-Col G F Churchill, ISC	Lt A F P Paxton, I S C, 1 mo
Dec 27, 1892	Lt R Cook, Bo R A, 3 mos
Capt W H Allen, I S C, 3 mos.	Lt C E N Priestley, MSC, 1 mo
Capt G W S Fryer, I S C, 6 mos.	Lt A S Begbie, BSC, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H P Walton, B	Maj V G L Eyre, B S C
Mr R H C Whittall, B	Maj W G Mansel, B S C
Mr C Powell, M	Capt G S Even, Bo S C
Rev W F Archibald, M	Lt Hon. C G Bruce, B S C
Col E D O Twemlow, Bo R E	Lt C H Lewis, Bo S C
Col J L Fagan, Bo S C	Lt H H Nurse, Bo S C

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 19.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut Colonels.—Maj and Brevet Lieut Col W Cooke, Maj A E Ward, and Maj G C Fenwick.

To be Captain.—Lieut C E Billi-Bivar.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut W C F R Macnamara, from the Royal Irish Regt., dated March 26, 1890, but to rank from Aug. 25, 1886; Lieut C J Windham, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry, dated Jan 6, 1890, but to rank from Sept. 1, 1886; Lieut R J Bentinck, from the West India Regt., dated Oct. 2, 1889 but to rank from Feb. 6, 1889; Lieut J L Rose, from the Highland Light Infantry, dated May 6, 1890, but to rank from May 15, 1889; Lieut C E Thornton, from the North Lancashire Regt dated March 22, 1890 but to rank from May 22, 1889; Lieut E B C Boddam, from the West India Regt., dated April 5, 1890, but to rank from the June 5 1889; Lieut A Ward from the Leicestershire Regt, dated March 21, 1890, but to rank from July 1, 1889; Lieut H O Parr, from the East Surrey Regt, dated March 26, 1890, but to rank from Sept 18, 1889; Lieut C C Fenner, from the Dorsetshire Regt, dated April 27, 1890, but to rank from Sept 25, 1889; Sec Lieut C U Price, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Sec Lieut A Hay, from the North Lancashire Regt, Sec Lieut G D L Charterton from the Shropshire Light Infantry; Sec Lieut E N Davis, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers; Sec Lieut A P Shewell, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry; Lieut F W D Trotter, from the Leicestershire Regt, dated March 25, 1890, but to rank from March 21, 1890; Sec Lieut W H Wooldridge, from the Royal Berkshire Regt; Lieut C W W Gabb, from the Leinster Regt, dated April 20, 1890, but to rank from April 1, 1890; Sec Lieut C R Kauntze, from the Suffolk Regt; Sec Lieut C B L Clery, from the Royal Irish Rifles; Sec Lieut H H Harington, from the Welsh Regt; Sec Lieut H de B Codrington, from the West Yorkshire Regt.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel—Surg-Lieut-Col D F Keegan M D; Surg-Lieut-Col S C Mackenzie, M D (the above promotions cancel those made in the "London Gazette" of Nov 27, 1891); Surg Lieut-Col T ffrench-Mullen, M D.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors—G W P Dennys, J W U Macnamara, M D, J Sykes, and J F Tuohy, M D.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surg-Maj J B Thomas.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Major—J C Marsden, F C Reeves, J L Poynder, and J Hoey.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors—F Burness and C F Willis, M D.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Staff Corps—Col C Walker, Col E P Ommanney, and Lieut-Col C E Harene.

Bengal Infantry—Col W G Smith.

Bengal Medical Establishment—Brig-Surg. J Duncan, M D, Brig-Surg.-Lieut-Col. H Potter, M D, and Brig-Surg-Lieut Col R C Chandra.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the half pay list to the retired list:—Capt E J P Warden, Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen has approved of the removal from the Service of the undermentioned officers with effect from Nov. 17, 1891:—

Indian Staff Corps—Capt. T S Boileau and Capt. G. H. Butcher.

The following appointment has been made to the personal Staff in India:—Lieut-Col H P Leach D S O. R E, to be Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, vice Maj F T N Spratt, resigned the appointment.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

To be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Madras Establishment—Col A S Grove, D S O, Indian Staff Corps, vice Col J E Porteous, vacated; Col G C Bird, C B, Indian Staff Corps, vice Col A B Morgan, vacated.

To be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals for Musketry, Bengal Establishment—Maj E S Browne V C, South Wales Borderers, vice Maj H T P Evans, vacated; Maj B J C Doren, Royal Irish Regt, vice Capt Sir R Culliton, Bart, whose term of appointment has expired.

A NEW TRADE ROUTE BETWEEN INDIA AND EASTERN PERSIA.

COL. MACLEAN, the late British Consul-General at Meshed, in Eastern Persia, in a report which has just been published by the Foreign Office, refers to the efforts to open a route for caravan traffic between Quetta and Eastern Persia by British Beloochistan and Seistan. He thinks that with proper arrangements made by the Ameer of Kain in Kain and Seistan, and by the British authorties in Beloochistan, the Seistan route would be preferred to all other, including that by Candahar and Herat, even if the Ameer were to abolish all transit duties. "Our traders are sanguine that if this route be opened a great impetus will be given to British trade between Khorasan and India. It undoubtedly will enable them to compete on more equal terms *with their Russian* rivals in almost every article except sugar, which will continue to hold its ground as long as it is favoured by a bounty. When this is withdrawn or when our Indian railways are connected with the Persian frontier, a great change may be expected to set in, tending either to push Russian trade out of Khorassan or greatly diminish its volume." It seems that the total value of Russian goods imported into Khorasan in 1890-91 was £207,600, against £110,408 the previous year. This is £71,917 less than the total value of British imports. But the Russian imports were increasing far more rapidly than those from Great Britain. This increase is mainly in the items of sugar, piece-goods and kerosine. The Russian piece-goods are all coloured, and it is their cheapness that secures them large sale, but as patterns of the goods most in favour in the region have been sent to Bombay, it is anticipated that an improvement in the trade in Indian coloured goods will shortly take place.

THE SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

As our telegrams told us there was a scene of great disorder in the French Chamber on Jan. 19. MM. Le Senne and Laur brought forward an interpellation asking what the Government were going to do with regard to the series of articles in M. Rochefort's "Intransigeant" attacking M. Constans. M. de Freycinet declined to give any facilities for a debate on the question, which was only intended to give an opportunity of reading these slanders aloud in the Chamber. Several Deputies having moved the previous question, M. Laur protested against shelving the interpellation to shield a Minister stigmatised by public opinion, and as he descended from the tribune, M. Constans, starting up, struck him in the face. A scene of wild disorder followed, and M. Floquet, putting on his hat, adjourned the sitting. Meanwhile the disorder continued in the lobbies. M. Delpech, a Radical, struck M. Castelin, ex-Boulangist, in the face, and contemptuously refused to have anything to do with the seconds whom M. Castelin sent to him. In another "fracas" M. Bondeau, a Boulangist Deputy, was struck by a journalist, and the questors then persuaded the deputies to withdraw into the rooms reserved solely for them. After an hour and a half's recess the sitting was resumed, and M. Constans offered an apology for the violence into which his feelings had betrayed him, and the previous question was then carried by 438 to 44. The officials of the Chamber had previously decided that M. Constans, being a Senator, no disciplinary notice could be taken by the House to which he did not belong, and that any action must be left to M. Laur himself, or the Public Prosecutor.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE following is a list of gentlemen Cadets of the Senior Division who, passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in December, 1891, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—

PASSED WITH "HONOURS."

	Marks.		Marks.
Napier, D R	2,443	Alexander, W L	2,234
Cooke, A St J	2,414	Knox, C S	2,231
Gough, J E	2,405	Barwell, H C	2,224
Binny, S M	2,377	Cowie, H R R	2,223
Acworth, L R	2,369	Hamilton, K R	2,221
Cameron, A	2,354	Sparrow, R	2,216
Halbot, G C	2,352	Gosling, G B	22,14
Ellwood, B P	2,342	Appleby, G P	2,200
Farmar, G [illegible]	2,338	Paley, G	2,198
Batt, R C	2,334	Wilkins, F A P	2,191
Dyke, P H	2,288	Nicolson, W H	2,187
Borrett, C A	2,279	Neave, H E	2,176
Neve, E J	2,272	Harrison, H	2,175
Wright, W C	2,265	Souter, H M W	2,174
Deas, L M R	2,258	Fernie, F H	2,172
Lawrenson, R R	2,258	Crispin, H T	2,171
Luard, C E	2,248	Johnson, T P	2,170

PASSED.

Dent, B C	2,166	Lyall, C G	1,965
Pigott, G E	2,165	Pomeroy, E J	1,962
Pearson, W B	2,160	Rickard, V G H	1,955
Brooke, E W	2,157	Margesson, J F C	1,952
Campbell, P W A	2,153	Smith, H B	1,950
Keelan, H P	2,150	Hamilton, Hon G G	1,948
Moulton-Barrett, E M	2,148	Thorpe, J S	1,948
Chrystie, G	2,146	Lees, E G	1,944
Spearman, A Y	2,145	Davidson, F D	1,941
Wood, J L	2,141	Bowen, F J	1,940
Townsend, C H	2,138	Monck-Mason, R H	1,937
Turton, H M	2,128	Barr H K	1,935
Græme, L O	2,124	Forbes, J S	1,935
Darell, H F	2,122	Chamberlain, R I	1,931
Dobbs, C F	2,121	Shuttleworth, A C	1,930
Jones, M	2,119	Maturin, J W H	1,929
Price, B G	2,119	Southey, A M	1,922
Poole, A J	2,118	Duffey, G A	1,918
Poole, D	2,118	Jackson, R S W	1,914
Craufurd, G S G	2,117	Yate, C A L	1,914
Street, A	2,115	Ashton, C C G	1,909
Monro, C G	2,113	Paterson, S B A	1,903
Pellew, F H	2,109	Bonham, G L	1,898
Waymouth, C S H	2,105	Lang, W F	1,892
Somerville, S W	2,104	Lloyd, J H	1,891
Dodd, G	2,021	Ducat, R	1,889
Scott, F W A	2,102	Bickford, A L	1,885
Eden, A J F	2,098	Cannot, F G E	1,881
De Kantzrow, S I	2,081	Gascoigne, E F O	1,881
Symons, A	2,082	Sherlock, J O	1,876
Delavoye, A E	2,076	Kerr-Pearse, B A T	1,870
Masefield, R	2,075	Walter, C	1,869
Dopping-Hepenstal, M E	2,074	Wombwell, R A	1,868
Hales, R E A	2,074	Stanfels, C G	1,864
Tyler, A J	2,073	Collins, R H	1861
Maurice, F B	2,070	Petavel, P G	1,860
Fagan, A N D	2,066	Stracey, E H D	1,860
Naylor, H T	2,06)	Yates, R P	1,8 5
Rose, C E	2,058	Dick-Conyngham, W	1,816
Wake, W St A	2,057	Lawrence, W E	1,844
Thomson, A C	2,056	Gage, M F	18314
Herdon, H E	2,054	Grant, D H F	1,838
Trevor, W H	2,050	Hobson, A C	1,838
Morris, G H	2,048	Radford, F J	1,836
Ramsay, A D G	2,047	Goff, W E D	1,834
Da Costa, E C	2,044	Shelley, J C E	1,827
McAlester, W H S	2,042	Hazelton, P O	1,815
Burton, A R	2,041	Lockhardt, A H P	1,815
Davis, W W	2,038	Doveton, J H	1,811
Foster, H E	2,023	Blundell, W A B H	1,804
Boone, C E de B	2,022	Brown, H R	1,796
Strafford, P B	2,022	Cummin, N B	1,796
Bellew, R W D	2,021	Younghusband, O	1,793
Browne, C E	2,020	Poyntz, H W	1,787
Humphreys, G G P	2,019	Crum, F M	1,785
Napier, Hon. C F H	2,017	Sillery, A C W	1,782
Wilson, C E	2,015	Frizelle, J	1,781
Taylor, R T O'B	2,013	Boden, A D	1,778
Buchanan, F E	2,006	Bennett, J F	1,770
Hay, A	2,006	Warburton, R F	1,765
Harcourt, J S M	2,005	Sanders, J R G	1,764
Harland, E	2,005	Fisher, H F T	1,741
Calvert, R T C	2,004	Bruce, M E L	1,735
Brooke, H F	2,001	Elliott, J F	1,732
Terry, R J A	1,999	Reid, J L	1,724
Grant, J P	1,996	Weldon, B de W	1,720
Pollok, O F	1,993	Perkins, A C	1,707
Feilden, R M	1,988	Trevor, H E	1,702
Chitty, A W	1,978	MacTier, S J	1,701
Adam, C G M	1,976	Hunter, W J H	1,695
Waddington, E de B	1,972	Safford, C J	1,693
Shaw, S H	1,969	Southey, C E	1,661
Bindloss, W R	1,968	Chapman, R B	1,626
Stapleton-Cotton, W R P	1,966	Gib, H A	1,585

QUAILFIED ON RE-EXAMINATION.—Preston, W J P; Conyngham, Lord C A; Steele, G F; Badcock, G H; Strachan, J L G.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

THE undermentioned officers have been ordered to embark at Portsmouth in H. M. S. Euphrates on Jan. 22 for Bombay:—

7th Hussars.—Maj H Paget; Capt G L Holdsworth.
5th Lancers.—Lieut E E West.
Royal Horse Artillery.—Major W H Suart.
Royal Artillery.—Capts E Guinness, W W T Duhan; Lieuts W Malleson, A W Pack-Beresford, G Campbell-Johnston, H L Lithgow, Second-Lieuts E G Carbutt, W P Monkhouse, H S de Brett, W N Hay, E St J Brownlow, E H B Craster, W Evans, A S Capper, L S Downes, J E H Young; Maj J M Simpson.
2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt R C Pentland.
2nd Royal Lancashire.—Lieut J A Paton.
2nd Durham Light Infantry.—Captain A T Payne; Lieut R P Robertson-Glasgow; Second-Lieut A H Bridges.
1st Norfolk.—Lieut C H Renwick.
2nd Border.—Lieut L I Wood.
Medical Staff.—Surg Lieut-Col A L Brown; Surg-Capts F P Nicholls, B F Zimmermann.
Indian Medical Service.—Surg C Duer.
Indian Staff Corps.—Lieuts J H Whitehead and Lieut F W Lethbridge; Second-Lieut H Brand.
Royal Artillery.—Maj H C C D Simpson.
1st Hants.—Second-Lieut G Craik.
1st Royal West Kent.—Second-Lieut C V Molony.
2nd Royal Irish Regt.—Second-Lieut E F Milner.
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.—Second-Lieut H G T Sargent.
2nd Durham Light Infantry.—Second-Lieut A J Holder.
1st Gordon Highlanders.—Second-Lieut D M Watt.
Medical Staff.—Surg-Capts H J Peard, P M Carleton, T J O'Donnell, J J O'Donnell, F W C Jones, E M Hassard, W Hallaran.
Royal Engineers.—Lieut A G Bremner; Second-Lieut E G Farquharson.
1st Royal Fusiliers.—Col G Barton, C B.
Indian Nursing Service.—Miss A C Musson, Miss Grace Wood.
4th King's Royal Rifles.—Second-Lieuts W F G Wyndham and R Cathcart.
2nd Suffolk.—Major W R Routh; Second Lieut H B Rowlands.
18th Hussars.—Second-Lieut P S Claridge.
2nd South Wales Borderers.—Second-Lieut F G A Wimberley.
2nd Royal Sussex.—Second-Lieut F A Maxwell.
1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Major A J C Wrench.
2nd Gloucester.—Lieut F Burges.
3rd Rifle Brigade.—Second-Lieut Hon C H C Henniker.
Acting Roman Catholic Chaplain.—Rev P G Munro.
Indian Staff Corps.—Wife of Capt W Lambert; wife of Capt G H Watson.

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[illegible] AND [illegible]ERON'S NATURAL [illegible] shipped in three qualities. [illegible] system of distillation of [illegible] and distilled within the [illegible] resident abroad should note [illegible] Price [illegible] (Highlander label) [illegible] 34.

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These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

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Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
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AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

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„ 1880 ....£833,078
„ 1885 ....£966,107
„ 1890 ....£1,864,889

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875..............£3,288,437 | 1885 ....£5,592,901
1880..............£4,528,542 | 1890 ....£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

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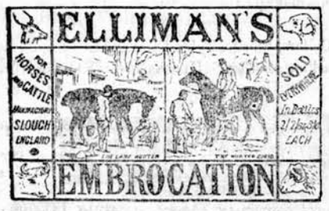

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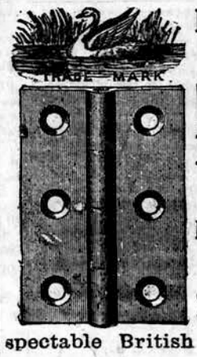

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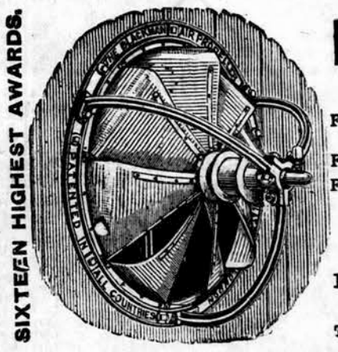

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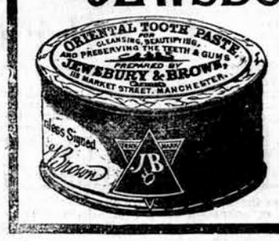

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